

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1852.

[SIXPENCE.]

## THE CHANGE OF MINISTRY.

THE Russell Administration has fallen a few days before the catastrophe was anticipated. That it should have died of Sir Charles Wood's prepared or imagined Budget, of a defeat upon its colonial policy, or even upon Lord John Russell's new Reform Bill, seemed not only possible, but highly probable. A different fate was, however, reserved for it. Considered as a mere party move, it was politic in Lord John Russell to seize the opportunity afforded by the accidental, and by no means important, defeat which he suffered on Lord Palmerston's motion, and to throw up office. To have been defeated on the Budget, would have been bad; to have been ousted on the question of Reform in Parliament, would have been worse; and to have been censured for suffering the mismanagement of the Cape colony and our colonial empire generally, would have been more damaging than all. As any one of these catastrophes was likely to occur, Lord John Russell and his colleagues should be much obliged to Lord Palmerston, who certainly intended them no such kindness, for the more popular pretext for resignation which he placed in their way. But whatever may be the opinion which the country at the present time, and history in future, will form of the late Administration, and of the manner in which at last they relinquished office, the Whigs have now an opportunity of retrieving their lost ground. Now that they are no longer in power, we may expect that the old traditional virtues and energies of the party will once more have the fair play which the charms and the exigencies of office denied them; and that in opposition, where they have often so brilliantly distinguished themselves, they will once again do battle in the national cause, and entitle themselves to public gratitude. Lord John Russell, Lord Grey, Lord Carlisle, Lord Granville, and even the venerable, and we may say illustrious, Lord Lansdowne, whose graceful and eloquent farewell to Parliament as a Minister of State will long linger in the popular recollection, are men too eminent and too able not to do their country service in the difficult time that may be approaching. Whatever their faults as a Ministry may have been, they have committed none as individuals to unfit them for a career of future usefulness. They bear historical and honoured names, and are men of the highest character as well as talent. The country will have need of them. They represent great principles; and it should be remembered of them in the hour of their downfall, that

it was in many instances not their fault that they were unable to carry these great principles into effect. They were Ministers in a peculiar and exceptional period, and were a weak party only rendered strong by the contrast exhibited by the greater weakness of any and every other party that opposed or supported them. To do little, was their safest policy; and if at the present time the littleness of their doings might be thrown at them as a reproach, they might reply that if they did little good, they did less evil. If they gained no glory, they incurred no great disgrace. If they did not end a Kaffir war, they extinguished an Irish rebellion; and if they were Ministers longer than they ought to have been, it was their opponents who were to blame, and not they. It was not their fault that Lord Derby did not take office a twelvemonth ago, but Lord Derby's own for not being ready.

But the country is more interested in the policy of the new, than in the virtues or the failings of the old Administration. Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli are Ministers at last. The list of the Cabinet is complete, and all the principal, and most of the minor, offices are filled up. The nation will await with curiosity the programme of their policy. There is no arguing with necessity. The fall of the Russell Administration, and the accession to power of Lord Derby and his friends, were equally inevitable. The country in general being convinced of this fact, and that at present no

other Ministry is possible, will allow Lord Derby a fair trial, and meet with disapproval any factious attempt, come whence it will, to impede the business of the nation, or throw unnecessary difficulties



THE NEW PREMIER, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DERBY,—FROM A PAINTING BY SELOUS.



DESTRUCTION OF TWO SPANISH SLAVERS IN THE MOZAMBIQUE CHANNEL, BY H.M.S. "PENGUIN."—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

in the way of the Government. Yet, while the public are thus disposed, it is in vain to deny that the composition of the Ministry, even in the absence of a formal programme of their intentions, is of a nature to excite something more than mere curiosity. A feeling of anxiety, not to say of alarm, is aroused when it is remembered that the new Ministry does not come into power as the opponent of the last upon any great questions of general policy, but as the opponent of Free Trade, the triumphant affirmation of which principle in the year 1846 saved Great Britain from the dangers of a fearful revolution, as all the world except the Protectionists, will allow. Lord Derby himself has so recently as on the opening night of the present session endeavoured to show the party that elevated him to the perilous and thankless office of the leader of Protection that he still disapproves of Sir Robert Peel's act, and that he is not indisposed to interfere with the settlement made by that statesman. Mr. Disraeli appears to be of a different opinion, for we find that on the 11th of February, 1851, a few days after the opening of the last session of Parliament, he announced "that he had abandoned the cause of protection in so far as any Parliamentary effort to overthrow the system of Free-trade was concerned." Mr. Henley, another of Lord Derby's colleagues, also expressed his acquiescence in Free Trade as an accomplished fact, which, being a fact, it was not desirable to disturb. It is possible, therefore, notwithstanding Lord Derby's predilection for a fixed duty upon corn, that the new Ministers, although representatives of Protectionist principles, may be wise enough to let the matter alone, at least for the present, and to devote their energies to the more pressing and immediate business of the country. Although, with the exceptions named, the members of the Ministry may be considered men of strictly Protectionist principles, and pledged to carry them out, there is reason for the belief that in the actual circumstances of the country and of all Europe, this question may not be immediately mooted. But upon this point the public will patiently await the Ministerial explanations.

But, leaving all questions of their policy, real or supposed, to be discussed at a future time, we may, in the interval, without fear of being justly open to the reproach of unjust, invidious, or unseasonable criticism, express the surprise felt by a large portion of the public at the personal composition of the Cabinet, and the strange distribution of important offices. Against Lord Derby as Premier, and Sir Edward Sugden as Lord Chancellor, there is nothing to object. Neither can a word be said against the right of Mr. Disraeli to be considered the Ministerial leader in the House of Commons, and to hold a high office in the Administration; but that he should not have been contented with the office of Home Secretary, and that he should have thrust himself into that of Chancellor of the Exchequer, is indeed to be lamented for Mr. Disraeli's own sake. A statesman who only a year ago expressed his belief that the English agriculturists should be allowed to grow tobacco, and that a large portion of the poor-rates should be paid out of the Consolidated Fund, might possibly make a good Home Secretary; but, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, he will excite derision, if not consternation. Even Sir Charles Wood—whose abilities in this important office were not of the highest order—showed, in the most brilliant and triumphant manner, in 1850, and again in 1851, how absurd, and worse than absurd, were the financial projects of Mr. Disraeli. Equally strange are some other of the appointments that have been made. The minor offices filled by the Duke of Northumberland, by Lord Lansdale, by Lord Salisbury, by Lord John Manners, and others, are unexceptionable. The same may be said of all the legal appointments. But who is the new Home Secretary? and what has Mr. Walpole done to have such greatness thrust upon him? Will not the colonies be as surprised as England is when they learn the name of the new Colonial Secretary, Sir John Pakington? And will not all the diplomatists, armed or unarmed, of Europe feel even more than surprise to learn that the successor of Lord Palmerston and Lord Granville in the Foreign-office is—Lord Malmesbury? Yet it is possible that Lord Malmesbury, Sir John Pakington, and Mr. Walpole may have in them the stuff of which statesmen are made; and that Lord Derby, in selecting these three unknown men for such high offices, has not acted without good and sufficient reason. We hope it will prove so. A Derby Administration was, sooner or later, a matter of necessity. Until it had been tried, there was no hope of a really effective Government in this country. In exhibiting strength or weakness, that Administration will equally serve a good end. If it be strong, it will be a change for the better; and if it be weak, it will lead to new combinations of parties, and to the ultimate establishment of another Administration in which the country will have confidence. At all events, the day of inaction seems to have passed; and, either with a dissolution of Parliament or without it, we may expect stirring business during the next few months.

### CAPTURE OF TWO SLAVERS IN THE MOZAMBIQUE CHANNEL.

(From a Correspondent)

I ENCLOSE you a rough sketch of the destruction of two slave vessels, off the island of Querimba, by H.M.S. *Penguin*, Thomas Etheridge, Esq., with the following short account of the affair.

On the 3d of November, whilst running along the land, a vessel was discovered at anchor in a small bay off the island of Querimba. We immediately bore up towards her; and when about two miles off, not being acquainted with the anchorage, hove to, and sent a whaler with five men, in charge of the second lieutenant, to board the stranger, who had hoisted Spanish colours. When the boat was within 100 yards of the vessel she slipped her cable and made sail, apparently running for a passage between the islands. The mate of the vessel fired at the boat, when she was close alongside, but without doing any damage. A brisk fire was returned by the whaler. In a few minutes the stranger struck on a coral reef, and was immediately boarded and taken possession of by the whaler. She proved to be a fine barque of 600 tons, completely equipped for the slave trade, carrying two long guns, with a crew of forty-five men, three of whom were away with the captain. She was from the Havana, and had intended to ship 1000 slaves on the following day. It was found impossible to get the vessel off, as she went on shore at high water. It was, therefore, determined to set her on fire, which was accordingly done on the following day.

On the same morning (November 4th), whilst at anchor near the barque, we saw a large "dow" coming out. A boat was immediately despatched after her, and she was taken possession of, though not till her crew and about thirty slaves had effected their escape on shore. She was found not to be seaworthy, and was, therefore, sunk.

Two days after the destruction of these two vessels, at daylight, we discovered a sail, and immediately started in chase. At seven A.M. observed H.M.S. *Orestes* also in chase; at eight the latter was near enough to fire at the stranger, a large brig, who hoisted Spanish colours, but took no further notice of the firing, though several shots passed through his sails. The *Orestes* soon dropped astern, and we continued the chase alone. The Spaniard (another slaver) was observed throwing spars, &c., overboard, but did not much increase his distance. We made every endeavour to come up with him, and by great exertions with sweeps, &c., kept within two miles of him all night. Next day we tried the boats, the wind being very light; but, after pulling for six hours in a burning sun, and there being no chance of coming up with the slaver, they were obliged to return on board. We kept sight of him till midnight, and then lost him altogether. The chase lasted 42 hours, and extended over 170 miles. 2000 slaves are said to be ready for embarkation to the barracks, all for Cuba, in Brazilian vessels, and have been here for some time. Slaves are cheap, 10 dollars only being paid for a full-grown man.

The sums deposited in the Paris Savings Bank during the past week amounted to 789,488 l. from 6130 depositors, and the sums drawn out to 351,814 l.

### THE NEW PREMIER.

In the *Gratis Supplement* to be published with the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS* for Saturday next, will be given a copious Memoir of the new Premier, the Right Hon. the Earl of Derby. The Portrait of his Lordship (engraved upon the preceding page) is from Mr. Selous' picture of the Opening of the Great Exhibition, for which Lord Derby sat as one of the Royal Commissioners, and for permission to engrave which we are indebted to the courtesy of Messrs. Lloyd Brothers, to whom the picture belongs.

### THE NEW MINISTRY.

The resignation of Ministers in consequence of the adverse majority in the House of Commons, on Friday night week, upon Lord Palmerston's amendment to alter the proposition of the Government, relative to the calling out of the militia, so as to render the force contemplated a "general" instead of a "local" militia, which latter was the Government plan, was published in our second edition on Saturday last.

At the meeting of the House of Commons on Friday night, Lord J. Russell made a short statement of alterations which he proposed making in his scheme as originally proposed.

Lord Palmerston, who had previously given notice of his amendment, immediately rose, and in an able speech showed that the alterations of Lord J. Russell were very much to the effect which he aimed at in his amendment, namely, to make the force a "general" and not a "local" militia; that the latter would be of little value in the contingency contemplated, viz. an invasion; while the "general militia," with its readiness for immediate service, and its liability to serve in any part of the United Kingdom, was the force which the occasion required; that Lord John Russell's proposed force would be "neither one thing nor the other," and that, therefore, the proper course for the House to take was to adopt his amendment, which would render the force a "general militia," and would call it by its proper name.

This reasoning prevailed with the House, and on a division Lord Palmerston's amendment was carried by a majority of 11, the numbers being—for the Government, 125; against it, 136.

On this result being announced, Lord John Russell declared his intention of at once resigning office, which he did on the following day; and on Sunday, the Earl of Derby having been summoned by her Majesty to form a new Ministry, the noble leader of the Protectionists at once applied himself to the task, and the following is the result:—

#### THE CABINET.

First Lord of the Treasury—The Earl of Derby.  
Lord Chancellor—Sir E. Sugden.  
President of the Council—The Earl of Lansdale.  
Lord Privy Seal—Marquis of Salisbury.  
Chancellor of the Exchequer—Mr. Disraeli.  
Secretaries of State:  
Home—Mr. Walpole.  
Foreign—The Earl of Malmesbury.  
Colonial—Sir J. Pakington.  
First Lord of the Admiralty—Duke of Northumberland.  
President of the Board of Control—Mr. Herbert.  
President of the Board of Trade—Mr. Henley.  
Postmaster-General—The Earl of Hardwicke.  
Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests—Lord John Manners.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster not yet appointed.  
Commander-in-Chief—Duke of Wellington.  
Master-General of the Ordnance—Viscount Hardinge.  
Judge Advocate—Mr. Baines.  
Secretary at War—Mr. Barendson.  
Secretary to the Admiralty—Mr. A. Stafford.  
Secretaries to the Treasury—Mr. G. A. Hamilton, Mr. Forbes Mackenzie.  
Secretaries to the Board of Control—The Earl of Desart, Mr. H. Baillie.  
Under-Secretaries of State:  
Home—Sir W. J. J. J.  
Foreign—Lord Stanley.  
Colonial—Not yet appointed.  
Lords of the Treasury—Marquis of Chandos, Mr. Bateson.  
Lords of the Admiralty—Rear-Admiral H. Parker, Rear-Admiral Phipps.  
Hornby, Commodore Sir T. Herbert, Captain Milne.  
Attorney-General—Sir F. Theigier.  
Solicitor-General—Sir F. Kelly.  
Chief Commissioner of the Poor-Law Board—Sir John Trollope.

#### HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Chamberlain—Marquis of Exeter.  
Lord Steward—Duke of Montrose.  
Master of the Horse—Earl of Jersey.  
Vice-Chamberlain—Marquis of Worcester.  
Treasurer—Colonel Forester.  
Comptroller—Lord Ouseley.  
Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard—Lord De Ros.  
Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms—The Earl of Sandwich.  
Lords in Waiting—Morton, Byron, Crofton, Hawarden, Vernal, Gallway, Shannon, Polwarth.

#### IRELAND.

Lord-Lieutenant—Earl of Eglington.  
Chief Secretary—Not settled, offered to Lord Nass.  
Lord Chancellor—Not settled, offered to Chief Justice Blackburne.  
Attorney-General—Mr. Napier.  
Solicitor-General—Mr. Whiteside.

Mr. George Frederick Young has, for the present, declined to accept the office of Vice-President of the Board of Trade, which has been offered to him by the Earl of Derby. This decision has been taken by the hon. gentleman on the sole ground that his health is not yet sufficiently re-established to justify his undertaking the laborious duties of the office. It is, however, understood that when his recovery is complete arrangements will be made for his joining the Administration of the noble Earl.

Lord Jocelyn has not accepted office under Lord Derby's Administration.

### PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

On Monday a meeting was held in Marylebone, which was presided over by Mr. T. E. Baker, the senior churchwarden of St. Pancras, and at which the members for the borough (Sir Benjamin Hall and Lord Dudley Stuart) attended. The hon. gentlemen having addressed their constituents in favour of a more liberal measure of reform than that which had been proposed by Lord John Russell, resolutions were adopted in accordance with their views. One of these resolutions declared—"That any Ministry which should propose a law to tax the food of the people will call forth such an expression of just indignation as will prove highly injurious to the revenue and dangerous to the peace of the country." An address to the Queen, founded on the resolutions, was agreed to, and the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman. Sir Benjamin Hall, in the course of the observations which he addressed to the meeting, commented in very strong terms on the members of the new Ministry, whom he considered open to animadversion. He said:—"We were now in a crisis, as it was called. We were to have new Ministers, and he would read a list of them. (Here the hon. member read the list given elsewhere, each name of which excited groans and laughter.) There was one very curious appointment—the Woods and Forests, Lord John Manners—the gentleman who had once stood for the city of London, and who somewhere in his poetical works expressed the wish—

Let laws and learning, trade and commerce die,  
But God preserve our old nobility.

(Cheers and laughter.) The man who was to be the leader of the House of Commons, Mr. Disraeli, had in 1833 issued an address to the electors of that borough; and he (Sir B. Hall) would take care that, at the next election, that address went before the electors of Buckinghamshire. Mr. Disraeli at that time said:—"It is possible that the Tories may imagine that there are two modes by which the aristocratic principle may be restored—first, by force; secondly, by a coalition between the two aristocratic parties. But, believing that it is utterly impossible to restore the aristocratic principle, and believing that unless some principle of action be infused into the Government a convulsion must ensue, what are the easiest and most obvious methods by which the democratic principle may be made predominant? It will appear that the most obvious methods are the instant repeal of the septennial act, the institution of election by ballot, and the immediate dissolution of Parliament. I record here my solemn conviction, and the result of my own unprejudiced meditation." Those were his words; but why should either the democratic or aristocratic principle be made predominant? (Hear, hear.) He (Sir B. Hall) had travelled all over Europe, and was certain that in no country were the aristocracy more regarded than in this country, so long as they recognised the rights of their fellow-subjects. (Hear, hear.) This was the man who, in 1833, demanding these measures, and as little dreaming of protection then as he (Sir B. Hall) did of voting for it now, was called to the councils of his Sovereign, and was to lead the House of Commons. (Hear, hear.) He despised and contemned such a man. (Cheers.)

On the same evening a meeting of the inhabitants of Finsbury, called for a similar purpose, was held in the Music-hall, Store-street, over which Mr. Thomas Duncombe presided, and at which Mr. Wakley, the second member for the borough, attended. The chairman addressed his constituents in condemnation of Lord John Russell's Reform Bill, as being too limited in its propositions. Mr. Wakley having followed on the same side, resolutions were adopted in favour of a more extensive measure of reform.

### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

#### PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THURSDAY, Feb. 26, 1852.

We are this week in all the noisy tumult of Carnival, which expired on Tuesday night, or more truly on Wednesday morning, to the sound of countless orchestras—not only the Grand Opera, but several of the minor theatres, and all the *salles de bal*, throwing open their doors for masked balls. These balls are dull affairs in London, but surely not more so than in Paris, for nothing can be more melancholy than the mirth and antics of the masquers. On Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, the Boulevards were crowded by gazers to see masquers and equipages which were not. But, alas! the mutability of all sub-lunary things is specially visible in the decadence of our splendid Carnival displays. A stray *flac* filled with sorry attempts at costume, and a few ill-disguised vagrants on foot, were all that presented themselves to the expectant eye. For the splendid equipages of bygone days, in which Princes, ambassadors, and the highest aristocracy used to vie with each other in brilliancy, we have a long array of cabs, superannuated hacks, and spring carts, among which anything like a decent turn-out creates a positive sensation. In fine, the Municipal Guards, a well-appointed fine body of men, were decidedly the most respectable part of the display. At night things looked a little more gay, on the principle *la nuit tous les chats sont gris*: the numerous *costumiers* lighted up, the numbers of *flacs* flying about in every quarter from ball to ball—all foreigners, be it noted, who wish really to see the Carnival in Paris, go round to all of them; the balance of fun, and the curious interest arising from national manners, being decidedly in favour of those lowest in the social and Terpsichorean scale. Of this class the most famous, and certainly the least respectable, is *La Courtille*, a *guinguette*, or dancing-house in the suburbs. Here the Carnival saturnalia may be witnessed in its wildest excess; so much so, that this scene at daylight on the following morning, on the breaking up of the company, is one of the regular sights of Paris, and is witnessed by thousands: the jaded features, costumes soiled and torn, handsome women riotous and "screaming" from excitement, men stupid and brutal from fatigue and intoxication—the whole scene bespeaks a night spent in exhausting excess and licentiousness. This is, however, the darkest side of the picture; for better society, the Carnival terminates in the *cabinets* of the *Maison Dorée* and the *Café de Paris*, amid all the elegances that Paris can afford.

A *coup d'état* has just taken place in the artistic world, which excites the greatest surprise. M. Duban, the architect who had been commissioned to repair and terminate the Louvre, was peremptorily ordered to abandon the splendid undertaking he had already commenced and partly accomplished, immediately after a visit of the President to the Palace. No reason is assigned for this mortifying dismissal. M. Ascont is appointed to succeed M. Duban.

The gardens which surround the Place de la Concorde at some depth below its level are now being filled up: they are to be replaced by platforms, which will be turned to good account during the public fêtes for illumination, &c. They will also be marvellously adapted for placing artillery *en batterie*, if such physical force measures are found necessary.

The picture-gallery of Marshal Soult is announced for sale in April next. It contains several *chef-d'œuvres* of the Spanish school—Murillo and Velasquez being the principal masters. The two gems of his collection—"The Paralytic" and "St. Augustin," both by Murillo—were sold at enormous prices, a few years ago, to Lord Tomline. "The Paralytic" had been originally purchased from the Marshal by the late King Louis Philippe, for £20,000. In consequence of a speech made by one of the Ministers at the Chamber of Peers on this transaction, the Marshal returned the purchase-money to his Majesty, and afterwards the picture passed into the hands of the nobleman above mentioned, for £8000.

This week has given us a new drama and a new *opéra comique*, both successful. The drama is M. Emile Augier's, and was on the first night patronised by the presence of the Prince President. Its title is "Diane," and it owes no small share of the favour with which it was received to Mlle. Rachel's having undertaken the principal character. The scene is laid in the reign of Louis XIII., and the interest turns upon the devotedness of Diane to her brother, doomed to death under the atrocious edict of Richelieu, for fighting a duel; she sacrifices her love in order to save his life. Some passages in the play bore strongly upon the existing state of affairs in France, and occasioned tumults of applause from one part of the audience, which were met with significant dissent from the other. The scene which chiefly led to these demonstrations was one between the King and Cardinal Richelieu, whom the Monarch sternly reproaches for keeping all power and authority in his own hands, and leaving him but the empty name of King. The language pointed so visibly to the late position of the President of the Republic and the Assemblée Nationale, that the assertion since made by the author's friends, that the coincidence was wholly accidental, is very difficult to credit. I give you a specimen, roughly and rapidly translated:—

The King. Yes! I would be master,  
And not thus wear the empty show of power,  
Without the privilege to act or feel  
From my own head or heart. No, no! I'm weary  
Of humbly yielding where I should command—  
To be the shadow of authority,  
And move, a puppet in my tyrant's hand.

Violent cheers and counter-cheers followed this passage, showing that the poor Assembly has still some friends in Paris. The following, put into the mouth of Richelieu, led to a demonstration still more pointed:—

In times of lawless anarchy and strife,  
Like these fierce times we live in, one stern law—  
The law of force—alone can save a State,  
And men and things must bend or break before it.

These lines were a signal for another contested expression of opinion. Not so, however, the following couplet, inimitably delivered by Rachel and addressed to Richelieu:—

Mais l'histoire dira, que dans votre œuvre immense  
Il manque une grandeur suprême—la clémence!  
(And yet your mighty work, shall history say,  
One crowning grandeur wanted—clemency!)

The effect of this little passage was positively electrical on the audience. Three distinct rounds of cheering followed its delivery.

#### FRANCE.

The 24th of February, the anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of 1848, has come and gone without even interrupting the maskings and gaieties of the Carnival, so completely has the tide of recent events swept over and obliterated all the most cherished and characteristic of the impressions and associations of the last and most futile of all the revolutions of France. The only indication that there were still among the community some who clung with fond tenacity to the belief that the efforts of that period were not wholly vain, was an ineffectual attempt on the part of a small body of persons, on Tuesday, to excite a public manifestation by putting *immortelles* at the foot of the column in the Place de la Bastille. As soon, however, as these mournful memorials were deposited, they were removed by the police, and the knot of passers-by whom the incident had collected were immediately dispersed to mingle with the merry throng of mummers on the Boulevards.

A protest of a different character, but more damaging from its quiet satire, was made against the present order of things on the same day by the *Presse* newspaper, which re-published the letter addressed by Louis Napoleon to the Provisional Government on his return from exile, in which he hailed the new Republic as the regeneration of France, and declared his only ambition to be to serve it, and to show his devotedness to the men (Ledru-Rollin and his colleagues) who then represented it!

The approaching elections for the *Corps Legislatif* create some little bustle in political circles. The Prefect of the Seine has issued an address to the electors of that department, which comprises the capital, recommending them to make choice only of those candidates who are sincerely devoted to the new order of things; and, to accomplish that result, this functionary mentions nine individuals who, he thinks, ought to be returned as members of the *Corps Legislatif*. To choose any others, he says, would be a disavowal of their past conduct, considering they formed part of the 200,000 who on the 20th of December again placed in the hands of Louis Napoleon the destinies of France. Nevertheless, a list of opposition candidates for Paris has been published, and it is understood, adopted by a large number of voters in all the electoral divisions of the me-

tropolis: they are—for the 1st division, M. Dupont (de l'Eure); 2d, Gen. Lamoricière; 3d, General Eugène Cavaignac; 4th, M. Carnot; 5th, M. Michel Goudchaux; 6th, M. Bixio; 7th, M. Eugène Sue; and 8th, M. Ferdinand de Lasteyrie. An impression seems to be very generally preferred that Cavaignac, if elected, will, immediately on taking his seat in the Assembly, rise and protest, in the name of the Republic, against the fact that he has been done since the coup d'état of the 2d of December, and that he will then quit the Chamber.

M. Durin, sen., the President of the late Legislative Assembly, declines being nominated as a candidate for any place at the ensuing election.

A reward of 50,000fr. is offered for discoveries applying the voltaic pile to heating, lighting, chemistry, mechanism, or practical medicine. The prize is open to savants of all nations.

The President gave a grand ball at the Tuileries on Monday night, at which 4000 persons were present.

A decree of the President of the Republic directs that general officers and admirals named Senators, and not provided with any command, are to be considered as being *en disponibilité*, and may be replaced according as the wants of the service may require. They remain, however, in such case liable to be called to commands on active service, and to form part of the Council of Admiralty, the Council of Works of the Navy, and to the Committees of the Army. This arrangement is applicable to both the sea and land service.

Nubar Bey, Secretary to the Pacha of Egypt, has arrived in Paris, on a special mission.

The court-martial at Clamecy has condemned several persons more to transportation or imprisonment for being concerned in the late insurrection.

M. Bocher, the administrator of the Orleans property, has been arrested, together with three other persons, and is to be brought to trial on the charge of "hawking and distributing seditious printed documents without the name of a printer, and unstamped." The "seditious documents" consisted of the protest of the testamentary executors of Louis Philippe against the confiscation of the Orleans property, the letter of the Orleans Princes on the same subject, and other similar papers, such as the concession made by Louis XIV. to his legitimated son by Madame de Montespan, the Count de Toulouse, who was father of the Duke de Penthièvre, whose property descended to the House of Orleans. These papers were strung together on a single printed sheet, under the heading, "Facts for the Defence of the Rights of Property against the decree of the 22nd of January, 1852," and were circulated with a view to proceedings being taken in the French courts of law to dispute the legality of the confiscation decree. The other three persons arrested were in the service of the Parcels Delivery Company, to which the distribution of the papers was entrusted.

#### SPAIN.

From Madrid we learn that on the 18th instant, as previously arranged, Queen Isabella, who is now perfectly recovered from her late wound, proceeded to the church of the Atocha to return thanks to God for the double blessing of her escape from the dagger of the assassin Merino, and the recent happy birth of a Princess. The streets were crowded on the occasion, and the troops lined the route of the cortege. In the balconies, which were decorated with much taste, thronged groups of ladies stood, holding bouquets in their hands, and doves decked out with ribbons and poetical devices about their necks, to let fly on the passage of the Queen.

At half-past two o'clock a salute of artillery announced the departure of the Queen from the palace. Twenty young girls, dressed in white, carrying garlands of flowers, and preceded by a band of music, opened the march, and were followed by the rich equipages of the Spanish grandees. Next came twelve Court carriages drawn each by four horses, and in which were seated the officers of the Queen's household, and the carriages of the Infante don Francisco de Paula, father of the King, escorted by a detachment of cavalry. The Duke and Duchess of Montpensier, who followed, were in a landau, the taste and richness of which were only exceeded by the carriage of the Queen. Her Majesty came next, and held in her arms the Princess Royal; she was accompanied by the King and the nurse of the infant Princess. As the Royal equipage advanced, flowers and devices were thrown down from the windows, doves were let fly, and the cries of "*Viva la Reina!*" mingled with the roaring of the artillery. The Queen looked well, and appeared delighted with her enthusiastic reception. The procession was closed by the authorities of Madrid and a squadron of cavalry. At the church of Atocha her Majesty was received by deputations of the grandees, of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, and the municipal corporations.

The most perfect order prevailed, and the Queen returned to the palace amidst the same demonstrations of joy and affection. When leaving the church the Queen gave orders that no change should be made in the decorations, and that the magnificent illumination of the altar of the Virgin should be continued until the presents which she intended to make to it had arrived. At seven in the evening a magnificent carriage drawn by eight horses, and escorted by cavalry, arrived at the church, with the very characteristic offering. In the carriage were the Camarera Major and the Grand Major Domo of the Queen, holding in their arms a large basket, covered with a cloth embroidered with the Royal arms. These functionaries were received at the door by the clergy, and having alighted, the basket was carried in procession to the church. The Count de Pino Hermosa then said that he had been commanded by her Majesty the Queen to place at the feet of the Queen of Heaven the dress and the jewels which her Majesty had worn that day, when she solemnly presented her dear daughter as a visible testimony of her filial devotion, and her gratitude for the bounties which Heaven, in its paternal protection, had bestowed upon her. The basket was then placed upon the altar, and the covering removed. The dress that it contained was that which the Queen wore on the 18th, and which she also wore on the 2d, when she received the wound from the poignard of Merino. Some marks of blood were visible on the cloak. The jewels consisted of a necklace in brilliants. The Grand Major Domo explained that the coronet which had been worn by her Majesty had not been sent, as it was undergoing some alterations, but that the moment they were completed he would bring it to the church. At night the whole city was illuminated, and her Majesty went to the Teatro del Principe.

On the 19th the Queen held a grand levee of Ambassadors, and at night gave a magnificent ball at the Palace.

#### BELGIUM.

Much loose rumour has been current of late as to the menacing attitude taken by Louis Napoleon against the independence of Belgium and Switzerland; but the difficulties of a contest in the latter case, and the barrenness of the results to be derived from hostilities with the Republican mountaineers, show pretty clearly that the independence of the Swiss is not in very great danger. It is otherwise with Belgium; and the material advantages to France of the "annexation" (as the Yankees would phrase it) of that country hold out such temptation to the Head of the French Executive, that the insolent demands directed by the Ministers of Louis Napoleon to the Government of King Leopold relative to the expulsion of M. Thiers and other French refugees, and also to the press, especially the *Bulletin Français*, lately established at Brussels as the organ of the refugees, and the fact of King Leopold finding himself in a position to be obliged partially to yield to these demands, have awakened the attention of those powers which have guaranteed the independence of Belgium to the aspect of matters, and we learn that the Emperor of Russia (who is one of these guaranteeing powers), having obtained from King Leopold the dismissal of the Polish officers in his army, has undertaken to supply a large force for the kingdom in case of an attack by France.

The following is an extract from a communication dated Brussels, the 19th inst., giving some interesting particulars on the subject:—

A convention has been concluded between our Government (the Belgian) and Russia, whereby the latter engages to furnish 100,000 men for the defence of our territory, in case it should be invaded or seriously menaced by France. Should the Baltic be open, these troops (including the Imperial Guards) are to be transported by a Russian fleet to Antwerp.

Prussia promises us assistance to a like extent. The object of the present mission of the Prince de Ligne to Berlin is to arrange the *modus operandi*. Our own army numbers 90,000, of whom 70,000 would take the field, and the remainder occupy our fortresses.

Holland, interested in the protection of Luxembourg, agrees to furnish a contingent of 30,000.

Hopes are entertained that England, as one of the powers guaranteeing the independence of Belgium, will co-operate with a fleet in the Scheldt and a garrison for the citadel of Antwerp.

But you see that, independent of England and Austria, who might weaken our enemy by a diversion on the Mediterranean, our northern coalition musters 300,000 men—a force quite sufficient to repel the threatened invasion, if not chastise its authors at a second Waterloo.

This country still swarms with French spies and police agents.

I am assured, in a trustworthy quarter, that the Emperor of Russia has

ordered the 50,000,000 francs which he invested in French Rentes in 1847 to be transferred to the Dutch funds, as he does not consider his money safe in France after the Orleans confiscation.

#### UNITED STATES.

Accounts dated the 11th represent the proceedings in Congress as chiefly relating to the very delicate subjects of the propriety of Congress declaring in favour of Kossuth's doctrines of intervention with foreign States to enforce non-intervention (!) for the benefit of Hungary, and also with a view to obtaining from Great Britain the pardon of Smith O'Brien and the other political exiles transported from Ireland in 1848. On this latter subject we learn from Washington, that Mr. Webster (the Secretary of State), by and with the President's approbation, had some time since written to her Britannic Majesty's Government in favour of the liberation of these misguided men.

Kossuth was still peregrinating with great pomp in the western States. He was introduced to the Ohio Legislature on the 7th. He made a brief speech, in which he compared the United States to a new Moses on a new Mount Sinai, shouting out, with a thundering voice, to the despots of the world, "Henceforth this shall be a law, in the name of the Lord, you and our God, Ye shall not kill nations—ye shall not steal their freedom—ye shall not covet what is your neighbour's." He also spoke of two remarkable coincidences—the State of Ohio and himself had the same birthday, and the tidings of the present day would reach Washington when the senators of the United States were sitting in judgment on the question of international law. He had reached the city of Cincinnati, where his reception was enthusiastic in the extreme. In several of his speeches he complains that the greater portion of the money contributed for the purposes of the Hungarian mission is spent in dinners and processions, and that he fears he will not be able to pay for the large quantities of firearms which he has ordered.

Despatches from Mr. Lawrence, the American Minister in London, have been received at Washington, in which Mr. Lawrence states that Lord Granville had made an apology for the attack upon the *Prometheus*, and expressed the greatest desire to preserve amicable relations with the United States. "There are some questions," says the *New York Journal of Commerce*,

Between the two Governments as to the construction of the Nicaragua treaty, and these questions are forthwith to be settled. Mr. Lawrence has urged upon the British Government the propriety of the abandonment of their pretensions in regard to the Mosquito Protectorate. Lord Granville is disposed to settle the matter, and he has authorised Mr. Crampton to enter into a negotiation on the subject. Mr. Crampton is to have full powers, so far as the matter is concerned.

The Government of his Holiness the Pope had contributed a block of marble from the ruins of the ancient Temple of Peace at Rome, for the erection of a monument to Washington in the United States capital.

The citizens of New York had presented Mr. Clay with a gold medal, in acknowledgment of his services to the Union.

By advices from Galveston, we learn that the bill providing for the payment of the debts of the late Republic of Texas had been ordered to a third reading.

#### OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

##### SIR HERBERT JENNER FUST.

THE Right Hon. Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, Kt., LL.D., Dean of the Arches, and Judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, was the younger son of Robert Jenner, Esq., of Doctors' Commons, and of Chislehurst, Kent, by his wife Anne, eldest daughter of Peter Birt, Esq., of Wenvoe Castle, Glamorganshire, the inheritance of which came by the marriage to the Jenner family.

Sir Herbert Jenner Fust was uncle of the present proprietor of Wenvoe Castle, Robert Francis Jenner, Esq., who married, the 10th of August, 1824, Sir Herbert's eldest daughter, Herbert Jenner, afterwards Fust, was himself born in 1778. After going through the usual course of a University education, he was called to the bar in 1800, and obtained his Doctor's degree in 1803. He soon acquired considerable practice and reputation in the Ecclesiastical Courts, and became King's Advocate in 1828, when he received the honour of Knighthood. In 1834 he was appointed Dean of the Arches, and Judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, and was then sworn a Privy Councillor. On the 14th January, 1842, Sir Herbert Jenner assumed the additional surname and arms of Fust, pursuant to the testamentary injunction of his kinsman, Sir John Fust, Bart., of Hill Court. Sir Herbert was made Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, in February, 1843, and was, during a short time, one of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England. Sir Herbert married, in 1803, the youngest daughter of the late General Lascelles; by which lady, the sister of his elder brother's wife, he leaves a family. Sir Herbert Jenner Fust stood deservedly high as an ecclesiastical lawyer and judge. His opinions and decrees displayed great clearness, knowledge, and sense, and they will ever form a very valuable part of the decisions and precedents of Doctors' Commons. The death of this learned and able Judge occurred on the 20th inst.

##### SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE DOWNIE.

SIR ALEXANDER died on the 3d inst., at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, aged 41. This eminent doctor, surgeon to the British Legation at Frankfort, and physician in ordinary to the Duke of Cambridge, was author of various medical works. He received the honour of Knighthood in 1840, for his services and attention to the late Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg. In the same year he married the niece of Sir John Hare, of Bristol.

##### SHELDON CRADOCK, ESQ., OF HARTFORTH, COLONEL OF THE NORTH YORK MILITIA, AND FORMERLY M.P. FOR CAMELFORD.

THIS gentleman, the representative of the highly respectable Yorkshire family of Cradock, died a few days since, aged 75. He was the eldest son of Sheldon Cradock, Esq., of Hartforth, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Christopher Wilkins, Esq., of Thorpe-on-Tees, and grandson of Sheldon Cradock, Esq., by Elizabeth his first wife, daughter of the Rev. Edward Place, Rector of Bedale. The Cradocks are of old standing in the north of England, their pedigree in Vincent's "Durham," commencing with Richard Cradock, living 16 Henry VII., whose grandson, John Cradock, "went into Yorkshire, and lived at Doe Park." By the death of Colonel Cradock without issue, the male representation of his house devolves on the family of Mr. Cradock, the publisher, of London, formerly of the firm of Baldwin and Cradock, Paternoster-row.

SECRET SOCIETIES AND THEIR EFFECTS IN FRANCE.—A very singular case was tried three days ago by the court of assizes of the department of the Nièvre. A woman, named Reine Fleury, of Bourres-Lagrange, was indicted for having killed her husband. They had been married twelve years, had one child, and had always lived happily together. In July last, she, in gossiping by her neighbours, learned that the Red Republican Socialists were forming secret societies all over the department, and that they required persons admitted to them to take a solemn oath to abandon father, mother, wife, and children, to march with them. This made a great impression on her, and she talked a good deal about it. In October last she was told that her husband had joined one of the societies, and that he had taken the oath. Profoundly affected, she, when he came home, reproached him, and told her child not to caress him, as he intended to abandon them, to march with the Reds. "Yes," said Fleury, "it is true, I have sworn to sacrifice everything for the cause of the people; and when the Reds shall order me, I will abandon my wife and child and father and mother." "What!" she cried, "you have really sworn that!" "Yes," he answered, "and I will do it too; and," he added, "whilst I am away killing others, people will perhaps come here and kill you." Reine, who had a knife in her hand, then exclaimed, in great agitation, "Wretch! if you mean to do so, take that!" and she stabbed him in the thigh. The man cried, "Oh, my leg, my leg!" and fell, and shortly after he expired. Among the witnesses was a tinman, named Vouchardon, who deposed that he had admitted the unfortunate Fleury, with other persons, to the secret society, and that after his eyes had been bandaged the following colloquy took place:—"Are you a Republican?" "Yes." "Do you feel that you have the courage necessary to defend the Red Republic by all possible means?" "Yes." "Before anything further be said, swear to say nothing at any time of what is about to take place here." "I swear it." "I, a free man, swear to defend the Democratic and Social Republic." "I swear it." "Say, 'I swear to take arms against any one who may attempt to overthrow it.'" "I swear it." "Say, 'I swear to abandon wife, children, and all that I have dearest in the world, to defend the Republic.'" "I swear it." "Say, 'I swear to assist my brethren by all the means in my power.'" "I swear it." "Say, 'I swear to suffer the most infamous death, or to kill myself, if I should reveal the secrets of the society.'" "I swear it." "Now tell me, what does a brother who reveals the secrets of the society merit?" "Death." "If the lot were to fall on you to kill him, should you have the courage to do it?" "Yes." These oaths were, it seems, taken on a drawn sword. The public prosecutor, in addressing the jury, branded in strong terms the secret societies; but intimated that, under the very peculiar circumstances of the case, the jury might, without injustice, show indulgence to the accused. On this a verdict of acquittal was returned, and the poor woman, after a solemn address from the president, was set at liberty.

POLITICAL WRITING IN PRUSSIA.—Count Henry d'Arnim, member of the First Chamber of Prussia, and formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, and ambassador in France and Belgium, was tried by the Chamber of the Criminal Senate of Berlin, on the 21st instant, for having published two speeches, one delivered in the First Chamber, the other intended to have been delivered so long ago as November, 1850, containing what the indictment charged as insults and calumnious attacks on the Government, but what, in reality, were but severe comments on the abandonment of Radowitz's war policy by the present Prime Minister, Manteuffel. The trial took place with closed doors. The public prosecutor demanded that the Count should be condemned to six months' imprisonment, and M. Bardeleben, formerly editor of the *Constitutional Gazette*, who printed the speeches, to three. But the Court only sentenced the former to a fine of 200 thalers (about £31), and the latter to one of 100 thalers. The accused intend, it is said, to appeal.

#### DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL ART.

A department under this title, to have the superintendence over the various schools of design, and to be connected with other self-supporting institutions which aim to advance education in art, has recently been organised at the Board of Trade. The nature and objects of this department are shown by the following circular, which has recently been addressed to the secretaries of the local committees which manage the schools of design:—

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,  
Whitehall, February, 1852.

Sir,—I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to state to you, for the information of the Committee of the School of Design, that their Lordships, having recently had under their consideration the subject of the Government Schools of Design, have made the following arrangements, with a view to their more efficient management, the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury having sanctioned the requisite increase of expenditure for carrying them into effect.

A department of the Board of Trade has been created, called "The Department of Practical Art." This department consists of two officers, called Superintendents of Schools of Practical Art, and a secretary.

One of the superintendents is required to devote his whole time and services to the duties of the department, and is intrusted with the general business of management, under the direction of my Lords.

It is his duty to place himself in communication with the manufacturers, both in London and in the country, whose operations are connected with ornamental art, to make himself acquainted with their special wants, with a view of enabling the schools, as far as practicable, to supply them. He is to communicate with the different local committees, managers of institutes, &c., in order to ascertain their wants, to recommend the course best adapted for rendering those institutions practically useful to the manufacturers of the district in which they are placed, and to stimulate local exertions and voluntary associations for the establishment and support of schools of art, and rendering them, as far as practicable, self-supporting. He is to visit and inspect the head school and female school in London, and the branch schools and other institutions to which Government grants are made, and to report to my Lords on their condition, management, and progress; on the attendance of the masters, and the mode in which their duties are discharged; and on the preservation and arrangement of the collection of works of art in the possession of the schools. He is to visit those places where it is proposed to establish new schools, and to ascertain the necessity which exists for their creation, and the amount of local support which may be expected, in order that my Lords may be enabled to decide upon the expediency of establishing such schools. He is to regulate the admission of students into the head school, under the sanction of my Lords; and is specially to attend to all matters relating to the general management of the schools, including the correspondence, reports, circulars, &c., which arise out of such business. On all these points no decision is to be made, or step to be taken, without the previous approval of my Lords.

The other superintendent is to advise my Lords upon all points in the management requiring artistic knowledge, and to inspect, from time to time, the head school, the female school, and all the branch schools, for the purpose of examining the productions of the students, and of reporting to my Lords upon the system and method of instruction pursued in these schools, and upon their artistic state and progress.

This officer is to be ready to render such assistance to my Lords as they may require in the artistic management of the schools; and, for this purpose, he is to give occasional attendance at the Board of Trade.

My Lords have been pleased to appoint Mr. Henry Cole to the first-mentioned of these offices, namely, that of superintendent of the business of general management; and Mr. Richard Redgrave to that of art superintendent.

The secretary is to conduct, in the name of the Board of Trade, the correspondence of the department. He is to have charge of the accounts, to receive the fees of students at the head school and at the female school, and all other moneys. He is to make all payments, and conduct the financial business, under the direction of the Board of Trade. He is to have the custody of all official papers, to keep the records of attendance and classification of the students; to arrange and prepare for printing all reports, returns, circulars, and catalogues; and to have charge of the property of the head school; to manage the library of the head school, and to superintend the sending of supplies of works of art, examples, and books to the branch schools.

My Lords have been pleased to appoint Mr. Deverell, the present secretary to the schools of design, to be the secretary to the new department.

The head-masters of the central school are entrusted, under the sanction of my Lords, with the direction of the instruction in the central school, which is to be rendered as useful as possible to the branch schools, and they are to be responsible for the progress of the students in the course of instruction so adopted.

They are to control and direct the other masters of the central school, and when vacancies occur they are to recommend to the Board of Trade masters for the schools to fill the vacant places, and also to recommend exhibitors from among the students in the schools for the nomination of my Lords.

When required, they are to report to my Lords upon the state and progress of the central school, and of any of the branch schools; and, in concert with the art superintendent, they are to select and recommend for purchase the examples of art, books, &c., for the use of the schools.

I am to request that you will have the goodness to acknowledge the receipt of this communication, and to bring it under the notice of the committee and masters of the School of Design as early as possible.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) G. R. PORTER, Secretary to the Board of Trade.

The Secretary of the Government School of Design, —

The *Ocean* of Brest states, that the Lords of the Admiralty of England have presented to Captain Tunteler, of the *Gerritda*, a handsome telescope, for his exertions in saving twenty-five persons of the *Amazon* steamer, burnt at sea on January 3. Queen Victoria has presented him with a gold medal; and the Transatlantic Steam-packet Company have given him £50.

Her Majesty's sloop *Pantolon*, which arrived off Portsmouth on Sunday, reports the death of the Queen of Madagascar, after the defeat and degradation of the flower of her army in a contest with a belligerent chief, in November last.

Her Majesty's steam frigate *Sampson*, having on board the wounded from the squadron engaged in the late attack on Lagos, on the coast of Africa, anchored off Portsmouth on Sunday afternoon.

#### THE BATTLE OF CAPE ST. VINCENT.

THE 14th of February is a memorable anniversary in our victorious calendar; for upon this day, in 1797, Nelson achieved one of those brilliant successes which have contributed so pre-eminently to the glory of the British navy.

It will be recollected that early in the above year Nelson sailed from Porto Ferrajo with a convoy for Gibraltar; and, having reached that place, proceeded to the westward in search of the Admiral. Off the mouth of the Straits he fell in with the Spanish fleet; and on the 13th of February reaching the station off Cape St. Vincent, communicated this intelligence to Sir John Jervis. He was now directed to shift his broad pendant on board the *Captain*, 74, Captain R. W. Miller; and before sunset the signal was made to prepare for action, and to keep, during the night, in close order. The sequel is thus narrated by Southey:—

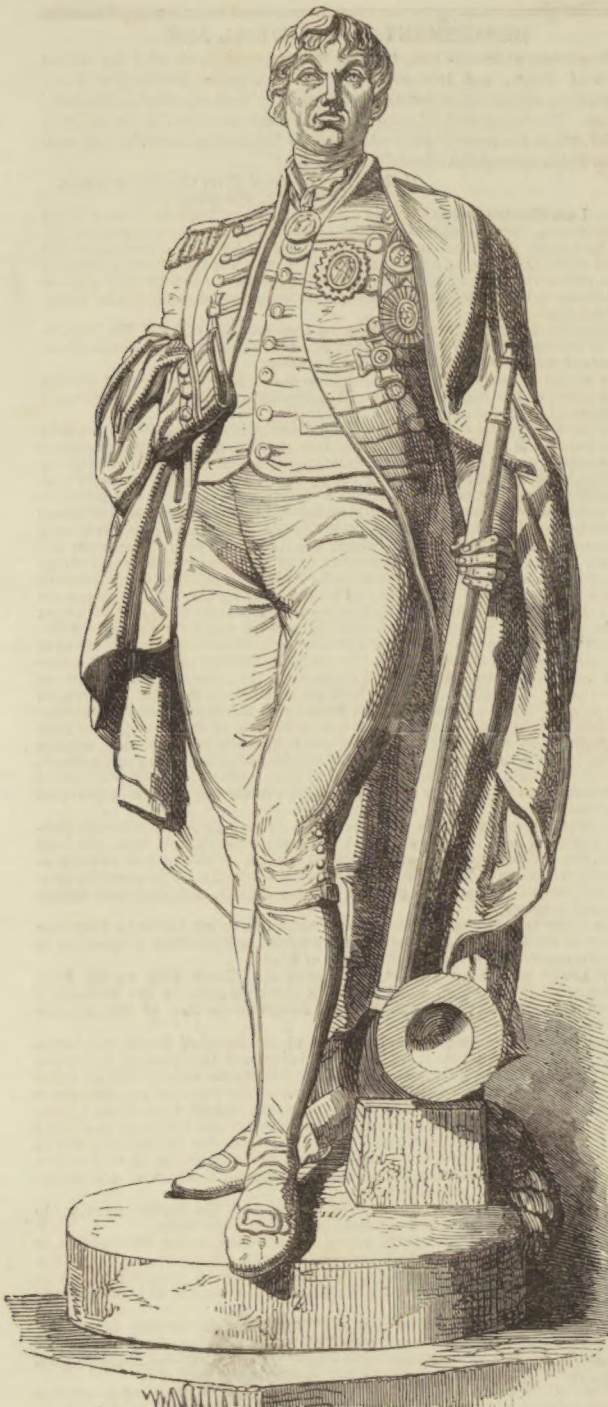
At daybreak the enemy were in sight. The British force consisted of two ships of 100 guns, two of 98, two of 90, eight of 74, and one of 64—fifteen of the line in all; with four frigates, a sloop, and a cutter. The Spaniards had one four-decker, of 136 guns; six three-deckers, of 112; two of 84, eighteen of 74—in all, twenty-seven ships of the line, with ten frigates and a brig. Before the enemy could form in regular order of battle, Sir J. Jervis, by carrying a press of sail, came up with them, passed through their fleet, then tacked, and thus cut off nine of their ships from the main body, to which the Admiral was now able to direct his attention, it being still superior in number to his whole fleet, and greatly so in weight of metal. The *Captain*, after engaging with the *Culloden*, three first-rates and three others, was joined by Captain Collingwood in the *Excellent*; the *Captain* being at this time actually fired upon by three first-rates, by the *San Nicolas*, and by a 74, within about pistol-shot of that vessel. The *Blenheim* was ahead, the *Culloden* crippled and astern. Collingwood ranged up, and hauling up his mainsail just astern, passed within ten feet of the *San Nicolas*, giving her a most tremendous fire; then passed on for the *Santissima Trinidad*. The diagram upon the next page will explain further. The *San Nicolas* luffing up, the *San Josef* fell on board her; the *Excellent* passing on for the *Santissima Trinidad*, the *Captain* resumed her station abreast of the *San Nicolas* and *San Josef*, and close alongside. The *Captain*, now incapable of further service, either in line or in chase, fell alongside the *San Nicolas* and carried her by boarding, Nelson himself boarding through the cabin windows. The *San Josef* was lying on the other side, and he led the boarders from the *San Nicolas* to her, with the cry of "Westminster Abbey or victory!" Their efforts were crowned with success, and on the quarter-deck of this Spanish first-rate Nelson received the swords of the Rear-Admiral and his officers.

Such is the spirit-stirring scene which the Artist, Mr. Carmichael, aided by the best authorities, has pictured on the ensuing page.

As a fitting accompaniment, we have also engraved

#### A COLOSSAL STATUE OF NELSON,

which is intended to occupy a prominent position in the hero's native county—namely, the market-place at Norwich. It has been executed, at the request of a committee of gentlemen, by Mr. Thomas Milnes, who modelled a statuette of the hero in 1847. This was seen by a clergyman of Norwich, the Rev. Mr. Herring; and was next shown to P. N. Scot, Esq., of

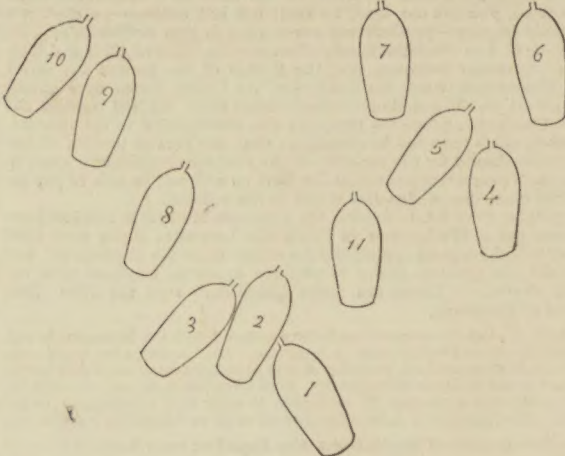


COLOSSAL STATUE OF NELSON, BY MILNES, TO BE PLACED IN THE MARKET-PLACE, NORWICH.

that city, and who was a collector of everything associated with Nelson's glorious memory. The statuette was then shown to the Bishop of Norwich; and in the *Norfolk Chronicle* it was suggested that there could not be a more fitting testimonial to Nelson's fame than a statue in the capital of the county in which he was born. A committee was accordingly formed for this object, the late Lord Bishop of Norwich, the Right Rev. Dr. Stanley, being the chairman; and since his lamented death that office has been filled by Samuel Bignold, Esq., one of the magistrates of the city and county.

The Statue is highly artistic in composition. The likeness is very striking. The features are copied from a cast taken during life by Chantrey; and a bust, also from life, by Gahagan, admitted to present the marked characteristics of the original. The artist has also closely copied the actual dress which was worn by Nelson when he received his death-wound on the quarter-deck of the *Victory*, at the battle of Trafalgar. The Statue is cut from a block of the finest Sicilian marble.

The city of Norwich already possesses the best portrait of Lord Nelson extant. It is suspended in St. Andrew's-hall, and is deservedly one of the principal objects of interest in the capital of East Anglia.



- |   |                                     |                          |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. The Captain. Commodore Nelson              | 4. The Excellent. Capt. Collingwood | 7. Spanish               |
| 2. The San Nicolas. Commodore Nelson boarding | 5. The Santissima Trinidad          | 8. Irresistible          |
| 3. The San Josef                              | 6. The Blenheim                     | 9. Salvador del Mundo    |
|   |                                     | 10. Diadem               |
|   |                                     | 11. San Isidoro (struck) |

KEY TO THE BATTLE OF ST. VINCENT.

#### THE HON. SWYNFEN THOMAS CARNEGIE, COMMANDER OF THE THAMES.

THE Hon. Captain Carnegie, youngest son of the late seventh Earl of North Esk, by Mary, only daughter of the late W. Ricketts, Esq., of Longwood, county Hants, niece of the first Earl St. Vincent, was born at Rosehill, Hampshire, on the 8th March, 1813; and on the 3d August, 1826, entered the Royal navy as midshipman on board the *Undaunted*, 46, then commanded by Captain Augustus William James Clifford. In the same capacity he served on board the *St. Vincent*, 120, at that time flag-ship of the Hon. Sir Henry Hotham, K.C.B.; the *Rally*, 18, Captain Abraham Mills Hawkins; and obtained his first commission on the 21st April, 1832. On the 9th of the following November he entered in the *Castor*, 36, under Commodore Lord John Hay; subsequently served under the same officer in the *North Star*, 28, as senior lieutenant, and for his exertions during this period in connexion with the operations of the civil war in Spain, he received the honour of the order of San Fernando; and, on the 28th June, 1838, was promoted to the rank of Commander. In 1841 he came forward as a candidate of the Peel party for the borough of Stafford, and was returned, after a severe contest, the numbers at the close of the poll being—Carnegie, 681; Buller, 587; Holmes, 339.

On the 10th of August, 1842, he took the command of the *Orestes*, 18, on the North America and West Indian stations, and afterwards, until

February, 1844, of the *Devastation*, steam-sloop, in the Mediterranean. On the 10th of June, 1845, retaining the rank of Captain, he retired on half-pay; in 1846, under the Peel Government, was appointed a Lord of the Treasury, and re-contesting Stafford on that occasion, was opposed by Mr. Edward Watkin, who had the show of hands in his favour, but did not go to the poll, Captain Carnegie having pledged himself to support the entire freedom of trade, and to which, during the period he retained his seat, he most honestly adhered.

He went out of office with the Peel Ministry; and at the general election in 1847, for the third time, contested Stafford, declared his resolution of standing in opposition to the accustomed corrupt practices of the borough, and avoiding all bribery and treating, and was defeated, the numbers at the close of the poll being—Urquhart, 754; Sidney, 516; Carnegie, 271; Lee, 6; Gordon, 1. Against this return Captain Carnegie petitioned. During his absence, however, and without his knowledge or consent, the petition, by virtue of Parliamentary agency, was abandoned. In 1849 he was elected a director of the London and North-Western Railway Company, and became chairman of the stores committee of that company, in which capacity he has had to direct the letting of contracts, comprising above 2000 separate articles of raw material and manufactures, to the amount of more than half a million sterling per annum.

As officer in command in defence of the Thames, Captain Carnegie has superintended the steam naval organisation at Sheerness.



THE HON. S. T. CARNEGIE, COMMANDER OF THE THAMES.—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY CLAUDET.

The Carnegies are of old distinction in the Royal navy, and have suffered in the service. The sixth Earl, grandfather of the subject of our memoir, died Admiral of the White in 1792. The late Earl had the honour of being third in command at the battle of Trafalgar, was afterwards Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth, and died Rear-Admiral of Great Britain on the 28th of May, 1831, in his 74th year. George Lord Rosehill, late brother of the present Earl, was lost in 1807, in his 16th year, on board the *Blenheim*; and Captain William Henry Lewis, uncle of Captain Carnegie, was drowned on the 26th January, 1805, by the upsetting of his barge, while in command of the *Magnificent*, 74.



THE BATTLE OF ST. VINCENT, FEB. 14, 1797.—DRAWN BY J. W. CARMICHAEL.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



WILD-FOWL SHOOTING ON SHAPTON LEA, SOUTH DEVONSHIRE.—DRAWN BY COLEBROOKE STOCKDALE.

## WILD-FOWL SHOOTING ON THE SOUTH COAST OF DEVONSHIRE.—BY COLEBROOKE STOCKDALE.

HAVING heard much of the wondrous doings at Shapton Ley, we started on Tuesday evening week, that we might see the sport which was to take place the following morning—a pleasant ride of some twenty miles, crossing the river Dart to the ancient town of Dartmouth, where the houses more and more overlap the narrow way as each successive story rises, shutting out the sun and blue sky from the grotesque forms, bustle, and dirt below. It is very unlike an English town, and the accidental appearance of a number of French sailors, gibbering their *patois*, made us almost believe we were away on foreign land. To guide our carriage through the narrow and intricate streets or lanes of houses, was a very ticklish operation; with the exception of a broken lamp, it was happily accomplished. Passing on some six or seven miles of ups and downs brought us to the door of the Sands Hotel, where mine host was ready to receive us, and made us right comfortable.

Shapton Lea, or Ley, as it is known in those parts, is a large lake of some three hundred acres, or more, fed entirely by fresh-water springs, although running close and parallel with the sea at Hart Bay, from which it is separated by a narrow belt of sand. The lake spreads out itself wider up the little valleys, amongst the hills which rise abruptly from its shores, and are fringed with small woods and furze; a few cottages at the further end constitute the hamlet of Tor Cross, and several church towers appear on the surrounding hills. The sun shining through our chamber window gave note that it was time to rise; and while breakfast was preparing, we went out upon the sands and looked upon the sea so blue and sparkling in the morning light, throwing in sport its waves upon the golden sands, and withdrawing them to leave behind a necklace of silver. We turned to look upon Shapton: not a cloud was upon the azure of the sky, a golden gauze seemed drawn over it, and the bosom of the lake received it in peacefulness, and brought it down to mingle with the fairylike hills and valleys which were there beneath its surface; so placid, broken only by the ripple, as the coots chased each other with delight, and dipped beneath the water to rise again with more sparkling plumage.

Many hundreds of wild fowl flocked peacefully upon its surface, apparently in happy unconsciousness of the danger and onslaught soon to be made upon them. Not a human being was to be seen. We retired to breakfast. Returning soon, we found many gunners had gathered along the margin of the lake, and many others were eagerly crossing the sands to join them. The poor birds began to show symptoms of uneasiness, flying restlessly about, until some approached near the woods on the opposite shore: a curl of white smoke, followed by a smart crack, told of the opening of the war; the birds flew wildly about, and shots quickly followed each other. The wilder birds mounted high into the air, and made off for a safer retreat upon the waters of the sea, disdaining to descend to many a presumptuous shot, fired in the hope, by inexperienced hands, that their antiquated fowling-piece was gifted with an extraordinary long range. The coots, more timid birds, whose home is here, remained to die and give sport to the many hundred sportsmen assembled. It has been said by that experienced authority, Colonel Hawker, that these birds ought never to be shot on ponds, as they are so extremely picturesque in all their movements; and then, as to eating them, they must be preferred for the same reason as the Jack Tar prefers tough beef—"it takes more chewing." I asked a rustic sportsman what he intended doing with them? "To put him in a pie; and, sure enough, is capital eating." The gusto of this reply somewhat reconciled me to the slaughter. Seven or eight boats, with four experienced and favoured marksmen, put off upon the lake, and came sweeping down amongst the fowl. Bang, bang, and splash fall heavily the birds—hundreds hurrying away down the lake, receiving or taking broadsides from each side, soon thinned their numbers. Dogs are cheered in from the banks to bring ashore the killed and wounded; the latter, crying piteously, endeavour to elude their teeth by diving. Fierce conflicts occur to establish the right to a fallen bird. "It's mine—I shot it—my dog fetched it," &c. A struggle, and the bird parts asunder—one has the head, the other the tail.

Guns of all sorts are pressed into the service—the rusty old yeomanry carbine, musket, and long duck-gun; and the substantial yeoman and squire has his Purdy's double, and Ely's patent. All are sportsmen for the day: the poor rustic and artisan, who would tremble to carry a gun

at any other time for fear of being taken as a poacher, throws off his thralldom, steps out into liberty, looks at the sun bravely, and shoots at his mark like a man. The boats sweep up and down the lake laden with spoil; and at the hotel a feast is prepared, of which many partake, merrily vaunting the wondrous shots they have achieved.

## THE MOMUNDS.—THE KAFFIR WAR.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

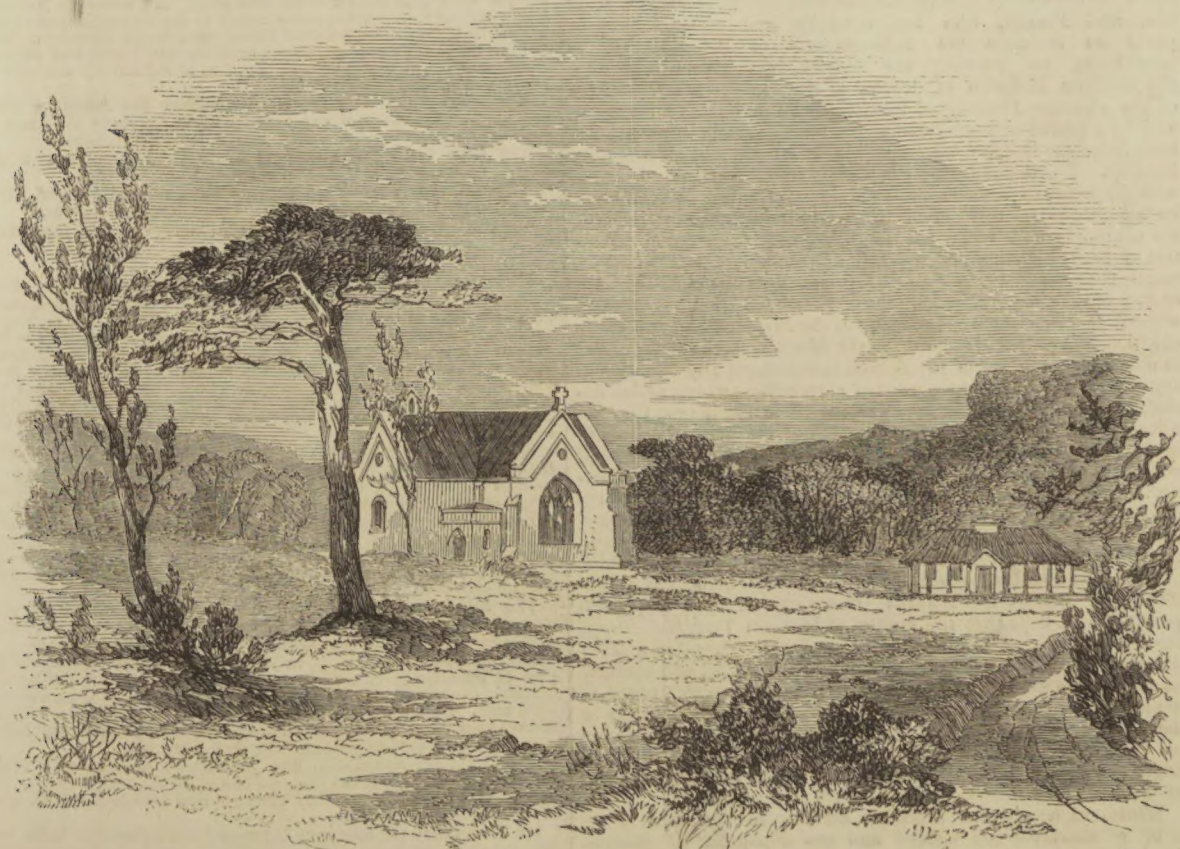
PERHAPS you are aware that a division of the Indian army, under Sir Colin Campbell, is at present out at a place named Michnee, near Peshawur, for the purpose of reducing to order the refractory tribes called the Momunds. I have just received a letter, and the accompanying



A MOMUND OF AFGHANISTAN LOADING HIS JEZAIL.

Sketch of a "Momund," from my brother, who is in the division: in the former he says—"We never returned a shot, for our muskets are not nearly so heavy as their jezails, and they were out of proper distance some of their bullets whistled and sung over our heads, and one struck a stone and flattened out beside one of the men."

Here is the old story of the inferiority of our muskets; and my brother's corps, moreover, is armed with two-grooved rifles, which I have heard the men themselves say were almost impracticable to load after firing a few rounds. Apropos of the musket question, of course, is the Kaffir war. Would it be a bad idea to suggest the transport of native troops to its seat from India instead of England (say Madras and Bombay), armed with jezails, or an approximation to them? They would be of much or more value in that kind of bush fighting; and the loss of



CHURCH RECENTLY ERECTED IN CEYLON.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

a few of them would be rather a benefit than otherwise; they would be too happy to see some service, and the expense would, of course, be much less, not to speak of the comparative movability of their commissariat.

They have fought in Africa already under Abercrombie; let them now distinguish themselves there with Cathcart.

CHILLIANWALLA.

### THE CEYLONESE SANITARIUM.

The accompanying Sketch, by a Correspondent resident in the colony, shows a portion of the plain of Nuwera-Elia, the Sanitarium of Ceylon. This delightful spot is situated on the southern half of the island, fifty miles from the sea-coast in a direct line, and is a table-land at an elevation of 6200 feet, surrounded by lofty hills, which are covered with jungle to their very summits, the highest, named Pedro-talla-gala, being the loftiest spot in Ceylon, and rising 2000 feet above the Nuwera-Elia plain.

In the salubrity of its climate this Sanitarium is perhaps unsurpassed by any within the tropics. Here, in the immediate neighbourhood of the equator, even solar heat is rarely unpleasant; while in the shade the atmosphere is generally much below that of an English summer.

This climate, however, though delightful after the heat of the coast, though wonderful and invaluable within the tropics, has no pretensions to be considered English; the chief sanitary advantage to be derived from a temporary residence in it being more the prevention than the cure of disease—rather the strengthening of a debilitated constitution than the removal of organic tropical complaints.

Nuwera-Elia is within easy reach of the coast of Ceylon, being 112 miles from Colombo, the maritime capital, and 72 more (or 184 in all) from the great entre-pôt of steam communication in the East, Point-de-Galle. Of this distance, the whole of which is by a splendid carriage road, equal to any in England, 144 miles, viz. from Galle to Kandy, can be performed in the daily and comfortable mail-coaches; and for the remaining 44 miles either wheel conveyances or riding horses are easily and cheaply procurable.

This station, besides its barracks for troops both healthy and convalescent, and the offices of its resident civil functionary, viz., the Catcherry, the Court-house, the Gaol, &c., boasts of a handsome and lately erected church (of which we append a View, showing its eastern aspect, sketched by Mr. J. Northmore, district Judge of Cornegalle, in the island), with a permanent clergyman; a neat and well stocked library, also shown in the Sketch; a capital hotel, several boarding-houses, and the numerous and tasteful villas of the wealthy of the colony; not to speak of its large native bazaar. Indeed, distinguished residents in Calcutta and other parts of India do not disdain, some to possess houses in, and many to visit, the most accessible, cheapest, and perhaps healthiest of the Sanataria of India.

We may add, that one of the largest rivers in Ceylon, the Maha-vellaganga, though unfortunately but little available for commercial purposes, takes its rise at Nuwera-Elia, through whose plain it meanders in the most picturesque manner.

### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, February 29.—First Sunday in Lent.  
MONDAY, March 1.—Hare-hunting ends.  
TUESDAY, 2.—John Wesley died, 1791.  
WEDNESDAY, 3.—Boileau died, 1711. Otway born, 1651.  
THURSDAY, 4.—Saladin died, 1193.  
FRIDAY, 5.—Battle of Barossa, 1811.  
SATURDAY, 6.—Michael Angelo born, 1475.

### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 6, 1852

| Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
|--------|--------|---------|-----------|----------|--------|----------|
| h m    | h m    | h m     | h m       | h m      | h m    | h m      |
| 7 45   | 8 20   | 8 57    | 9 40      | 10 20    | 11 4   | 11 43    |
| 2      | 3      | 4       | 5         | 6        | 7      | 8        |

**ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, OXFORD-STREET.**—Under the Management of Mr. CHARLES KEAN.—MONDAY, MARCH 1, will be performed Shakespeare's Historical Play of KING JOHN, and last time of the Pantomime. Tuesday, 2, the Corsican Brothers, with To Parents and Guardians, and Betty Baker. Wednesday, 3, Shakespeare's Historical Play of KING JOHN, and To Parents and Guardians. Thursday, 4, The Corsican Brothers, with the Swiss Cottage, and To Parents and Guardians. Friday, 5, Shakespeare's Historical Play of KING JOHN, and To Parents and Guardians. Saturday, 6, the Corsican Brothers, with (first time) a new farce, entitled Our Clerks, or No 3. Pump Court, Temple, and Betty Baker.

**FRENCH PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—LAST** NIGHT but TWO of Mlle DEJAZET.—On MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 1, the famous Comédie-Vardeville of LA DOUANIÈRE DE BRIENNE, with other attractive Entertainments, in which M. Lafont and Mlle Dejazet will perform. Mr. MITCHELL respectfully announces that the engagement of Mlle Dejazet must unavoidably terminate in the ensuing week, and in consequence of the numerous demands for a second representation, Les Premières Armes de Richelieu will be repeated on Wednesday next, March 3. Le Chevalier de Magon, M. Lafont, le Duc de Brabant, Mlle Dejazet. The engagement of Mlle Dejazet will be immediately succeeded by those of M. Frederik Lemaire and Mlle Charles, whose performances will commence on Monday, March 8, and subsequent arrangements will include the services of the eminent Artists M. Regnier, Mlle Desnais, Mlle Maquet, Mlle Solié, M. Paul Lema, Mlle Rose Cheri, and M. Numa. Boxes and Stalls may be secured at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

**ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.**—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—On TUESDAY, MARCH 2, and during the week, will be presented a new Grand Pantomime, entitled TANCRED, or, the Triumph of the Crusades, from the pen of J. Kingdon Esq., which has been some months in preparation, and in the production of which neither cost nor pains have been spared. After which, the first appearance of the most wonderful artist of the day, the NICHOLAS FAMILY, who will introduce their admired dragmance entertainments. To be followed by Batty's brilliant SCENES of the ALHAMBRA. The whole concluding with a laughable Farce.—Tickets may be had at the Box-office from 11 till 4 daily.

**ROYAL MARIONETTE THEATRE, Adelaide-street, West** Strand.—Another New Piece.—On MONDAY, MARCH 1, and every Evening during the Week an Introductory Address by Mr. Albany Brown, THE MANAGER'S ROOM; with Songs by Signora Barbieri Allen and Signor Barri Tones. After which, for the first time, an entirely new laughable Comedietta, by Hugo Vanno, Esq., entitled POLL PRACITICE; or, the Secrets of Sufrage. To be followed by the Neapolitan Grotesque Divertissement of ARLECHINO FORTUNATO, with the frolics of Signor Barri and Pierrot. To conclude with the Indisputable Opera, THE UNITED SERVICES.—Doors to open at half past Seven, and commence at Eight o'clock. A MORNING JUVENILE PERFORMANCE on Wednesday and Saturday next. Doors to open at half-past Two, and commence at Three o'clock. Private Boxes and Stalls to be had at the Box-office of the Theatre, and of all the principal Librarians.

**MR. LUCAS** respectfully announces the ANNUAL SERIES of MUSICAL EVENINGS for CLASSICAL CHAMBER COMPOSITIONS will take place at his residence, No. 51, Berners-street, on WEDNESDAYS, MARCH 10th and 21st, MARCH 15th and 19th. To commence at half-past 8 o'clock. Violins, M. Sinton and Mr. Blagrove; Viola, Mr. Hill; Violoncello, Mr. Lucas; assisted by other Eminent Artists. Subscription One Guinea. Tickets to be obtained only at No. 51, Berners-street.

**THE ENGLISH GLEE and MADRIGAL UNION.**—WILLIS'S ROOMS, ST. JAMES'S.—Under the patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty.—Mrs. Enderbourn, Miss M. Williams, Mr. Lecky, Mr. Hobbs, Mr. Francis, Mr. Land, and Mr. H. Phillips beg to announce, in conjunction with general desire, a Second Series of FOUR EVENING CONCERTS, on Mondays, March 1st, 8th, 15th, and 22nd; commencing at 8 o'clock. Reserved seats 5s; unsold, 3s; stalls, numbered, 7s. Subscription to stalls for the series, 21s. Tickets at Mr. Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street, and all the principal Music-sellers.

**MR. KIALMARK** has the honour to announce that he will give THREE PERFORMANCES of CLASSICAL and MODERN PIANOFORTE MUSIC, at the NEW BETHOVEN ROOMS, on MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 8, and TUESDAY, MARCH 9, and APRIL 10, to commence at Eight o'clock precisely, at which he will be assisted by the following distinguished Artists:—Violoncello—M. Desnais and Susan Pyne, Ferrari, Baxier, Messrs Stodden and Ferrari; Instrumentalists—Messrs Kialmark, Frederik Chatterton, G. Ragoni, Molique, Wilt, Schmidt, Demunck, Goodban, Botesell, Gra tan Cooke, Jarrett, &c.—Tickets for the series, One Guinea; Single Reserved Seats, 10s 6d; Single Tickets, 7s; to be had at the principal Music Warehouses, and of Mr. KIALMARK, 31A, Fitzroy-square.

**EXETER-HALL.—BRAHAM'S LAST APPEARANCE** but SIX.—On WEDNESDAY NEXT, MARCH 24, at the First of the LONDON WEDNESDAY CONCERTS, Season 1852, the world-renowned and unrivalled veteran Tenor, Mr. BRAHAM, Sen., will appear for positively the last time but six, when he will sing—(for the last time), Grand Opera, "Samson's lament on loss of sight," "Total Eclipse," "Handel's 2d. Song," "The Old English Gentleman," "3d. Scotch Song (for the last time)," "A man a man for a that," and "The celebrated 'May of Beauty' for the last time but six."—Tickets, 1s and 2s; reserved seats, 4s; stalls, 7s; may be had at the Ticket-office, adjoining Exeter-hall; of Mr. ALLCOCK, 15, New Bond-street (next to Long's Hotel); and of all Music-sellers.

**MRS. FANNY KEMBLE'S LAST READING.**—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, FEB. 28, HENRY VIII., being POSITIVELY MRS. KEMBLE'S LAST APPEARANCE IN LONDON.—The Reading to commence at half-past Eight o'clock. Doors open half an hour previous.—Mr. Mitchell has the honour to announce, that, in consequence of the great demand for a repetition of the "Midsummer Night's Dream," Mrs. FANNY KEMBLE will repeat the Reading of "Midsummer Night's Dream," accompanied by the performance of Mendelssohn's Music, during the ensuing March, at the termination of her provincial engagements, of which due notice will be given.—Private Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street. Also at the principal Librarians and Music-sellers, and at the Box-office.

**LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS.**—Last Two Nights at Crosby Hall, and Second Night at the Eyre Arms, St. John's Wood, which was attended on Tuesday last by an exceedingly fashionable audience of more than 700 persons. Mr. Love will appear again at Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate-street, on Monday, March 1. On Tuesday, March 2, he will make his second appearance at the Eyre Arms, St. John's Wood. He will present his Entertainment, entitled LOVE'S LENTEN LUCUBRATIONS, with Vocal Experiments, &c. To be followed by PAST TEN O'CLOCK, AND A CLOUDY NIGHT, or the Watchman, and other Entertainments. Menoforts, Herr Lutz. Doors open at Half-past Seven; begin at Eight. Stalls 3s; Gallery, 1s. On Wednesday, March 3, at the Rosemary Branch, Peckham; on Tuesday, March 9, at the Lecture Hall, Grosvenor; on Wednesday, March 10, at the Town-hall, Brentford; on Wednesday, March 17, at the Horse, Kensington.

**PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON.**—Now ready at all the libraries, the LIFE and WORKS of LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, PRESIDENT of the FRENCH REPUBLIC. The political and historical writings of Prince Louis Napoleon, published at various periods of his life, are invested with peculiar importance at the present moment, when such that they foreshadow the destinies of France in the course of revolution, and when all that they suggest in regard to Europe is a policy of a grave and interesting problem which has yet to be solved. These works are now first produced in a collected form, with notes. They are preceded by a copious original memoir of the Prince, brought down to the last act of his eventful career. 3 vols 8vo, with portrait, handsomely bound in cloth, one guinea.—227, Strand, February 20.

**NEW SERIAL WORK BY MR. CHARLES DICKENS.**  
This day is published, price One Shilling, the First Monthly Number of  
**BLEAK HOUSE.** By CHARLES DICKENS.  
With Illustrations by H. K. BROWNE.  
To be completed in Twenty Monthly Numbers, uniform with "David Copperfield," &c.  
HEADBURY and EVANS, 11, Boulevard-street.

**NEW SPORTING WORK, WITH ILLUSTRATIONS BY JOHN LEACH.**  
This day is published, the Third Number (to be completed in Twelve, price 1s each) of  
**MR. SPONGE'S SPORTING TOUR.** By the Author of  
"Handley Cross," "Jorrocks's Jammies," &c. Illustrated with one Coloured Engraving and numerous Woodcuts, by JOHN LEACH.  
HEADBURY and EVANS, 11, Boulevard-street.

**ROBIN'S SOIREE'S PARISIENNES et FANTASTIQUES.**  
235, Piccadilly.—EVERY EVENING, at Eight o'clock, M. and Madame Robin will repeat their inimitable songs; during Lent, as previously arranged, last season, every Thursday (instead of Wednesday) a Morning Performance at Half past Two. Children under 10 years of age half-price. Places may be secured as usual at all the principal Libraries and at the Box-office.

**CALDWELL'S ASSEMBLY-ROOMS,** Dean-street, Soho, capable of accommodating 2000 persons.—SOIREE'S DANSEANTES every Night. Admission, 6d; per quarter, 41s. Mr Caldwell undertakes to teach any Lady or Gentleman acquainted with the Bolero; the Ball-Room to enter with grace and freedom, and take part in this fashionable Amusement in Six Private Lessons, for 41s. Class Nights are forming twice a week. The next LONG QUADRILLE NIGHT will take place on TUESDAY, March 30. Admission, 1s.

**ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.**—Camberwell, St. John's Wood, Hackney.  
Rev F. FISKE will give a LECTURE upon this newly-discovered science, and a series of extraordinary experiments upon persons who come forward from among the audience, who, in a perfectly wakeful state and under no mesmerist influence whatever, will have all their motions and sensations controlled. on MONDAY EVENING, at Camberwell-hall, Grove-lane; on Tuesday evening at Islington; on Thursday evening at the Assembly Rooms, Eyre Arms, St. John's Wood; on Friday evening at Hackney, at 8 o'clock.

**BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALL-MALL.**—The GALLERY for the EXHIBITION and SALE of the WORKS of BRITISH ARTISTS is OPEN daily, from Ten till Five. Admission, 1s; Catalogue, 1s. GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

**HINDOSTAN.**—This GRAND MOVING DIORAMA is now OPEN DAILY, at 12, 3, and 6 o'clock, at the ASIATIC GALLERY, Baker-street Bazaar, Portman-square.—Admission, 1s, 2s, and 3d. Painted by Mr F. Phillips, Mr Louis Haghe, and Mr Keell. The Scenes arranged by Lieutenant-Colonel Luard, from his own and other Original Sketches. The Museum is open half an hour before each Exhibition.

**ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.**—The HIPPOPOTAMUS presented by H. H. the Viceroy of Egypt, the ELEPHANT-CALF, and many recent additions, are exhibited daily.—Admission, 1s; on Mondays, 6d.

**NATIONAL DEFENCES.—ROYAL POLYTECHNIC** INSTITUTION.—AN EXPLANATORY DESCRIPTION, by Mr. Crisp, of the PRUSSIAN MUSKET, the LANCASTER and MINIE RIFLES, the VARIOUS REVOLVERS, and other FIRE-ARMS, with the IMPROVED CONICAL BULLET, daily, at a Quarter to Three o'clock, and at Half-past Eight in the Evenings.—A LECTURE, at a Quarter to Three o'clock, on the Songs of Dibdin by T. Thorpe Esq., on Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday Evenings, at a Quarter to Eight o'clock.—LECTURE on AERONAUTICS, by Dr. Buchholz, on Wednesday and Friday Evenings, at a Quarter to Eight o'clock.—LECTURES on CHEMISTRY, by J. H. Pepper, Esq.—DISSOLVING VIEWS, &c.—Admission, 1s; Schools and Children under ten years of age, half-price.

**NOTICE.**—The Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can have their Volumes Bound in the appropriate Covers, Gilt Edged, at 4s per Volume, by sending them carriage paid, with Post-office order payable to LEIGHTON, SON, and HODGE, 13, Shoe-lane, London.

On SATURDAY next, MARCH 6, will be published, with

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, A SUPPLEMENT GRATIS.

ENGRAVINGS:—Panorama of the Great Exhibition, completed (Five Views) Gold Medal Presented by Prince Albert to the Executive Committee. British Institution Pictures:—"The Love-letter," by F. Goodall. "Mother and Child," by Lejeune.

\* \* This Supplement will contain, also, Memoirs of the New Premier, the Earl of Derby, and of the other Ministers. A full Report of the Great Chess Dinner, at Liverpool. The "Railway Note-book," by A. B. Reach. Page I. (with Illustrations). Reviews of New Books, &c.

On SATURDAY, 20th March, 1852, will be Published

## A WHOLE SHEET OF THE MUSICAL SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1852.

THE foreign policy of the Russell Administration, during the very short period in which it was deprived of the superintendence of Lord Palmerston, was characterised by at least one act of vigour highly creditable to the Government. Notice was given to the French President, that any attack upon the independence of Belgium—an attack evidently contemplated—would lead to the immediate occupation of the citadel of Antwerp by a British force of 10,000 men. It was also notified, if the public be correctly informed upon the facts, that this step was taken with the entire approbation and concurrence of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, who are severally and collectively prepared to maintain the independence of Belgium. It is remarkable, as showing the opinion entertained even by the absolute Monarch of Russia of the designs and character of the absolute Dictator of France, that the Emperor Nicholas, who for a period of twenty years has systematically refused to acknowledge the Belgian kingdom, has at length sent an Envoy to Brussels. The fact is highly significant; and, taken in conjunction with the notification made by Great Britain, appears to have had its influence on the mind of the French President. Perhaps, also, the unanimity with which the English press—the true representative of English feeling and opinion, whatever Lord Derby and the members of the late Government may assert to the contrary—has spoken out on the question of the national defences, has not been without its influence in the councils of the Elysée, if there be councils in such a place. At all events, the *Moniteur* has been instructed to disclaim on the part of the French Government any intention of aggression upon the independence of surrounding states; and to declare that, so far from desiring a war, the whole attention of the President will be directed to the development of the internal prosperity of France. Europe will form its own conclusions on this point, and will look to the deeds and not to the words of the French potentate. It is not likely, whatever may be the changes which the downfall of the Russell Administration may produce in England, that it will lead to any change in the relations of this country towards France. While France confines herself to her own affairs, there can be no other sentiments in this country but those of friendship and good-will towards that gallant and oppressed people, and a hope that the reality of freedom may not always continue to elude their grasp. But neither a Whig nor a Tory Administration, nor any other, if another be possible, will abdicate its duty as the joint protector with the other powers of Europe of the independence of Belgium and Switzerland. Whatever may be the fatal necessities of the position into which ambition has thrust the French President, he will have to fight all Europe if he lay a finger on either of these nations; and we should think that, daring as he is, he is not quite prepared for such an encounter.

While such are his prospects abroad, his career at home is of a character too violent and too unpopular to warrant the belief, that unless some unlooked-for change take place,

in his policy as well as his character, it can be of long continuance. The deeds of all other tyrants recorded in history appear insignificant compared with those which the Paris correspondence of the London journals reports from day to day. The law upon the press is alone sufficient to sow the seeds of the overthrow of the monstrous despotism that conceived it; and the arrest of M. Bocher, one of the executors of Louis Philippe, for distributing among his private friends the documents by which, in the exercise of a sacred duty, he endeavoured to prove the injustice and illegality of the decree by which it is sought to confiscate the property of which he is a trustee, has created in France, and among all classes, a sentiment of disgust, no less than of indignation.

As for ourselves, we think it an honour that the President and his advisers should have again prevented the circulation of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS in France. We have always spoken honestly of that personage. When, in the earlier period of his Presidential career, the *burgesses*, headed by M. Thiers, opposed a factious, ungenerous, and perilous opposition to his Government, we spoke out in disapproval of their conduct, and uniformly supported Louis Napoleon in his contest with the Assembly, as long as the contest was honourable and constitutionally conducted on his part. But when he treacherously and violently destroyed the liberties of a great nation, and proved false to the solemn trust reposed in him by the popular vote of the last week in December, we spoke the almost unanimous opinion of the English nation in denouncing his acts. We shall continue to speak of him as we find him—not, as Lord Derby, Lord Grey, and Lord John Russell would interpret our voice and that of the English press in general—in any spirit of hostility to the French people; on the contrary, in the interest of, and with the most genuine sympathy for, that people, we shall express our disapproval of the acts of a man who daily tramples on their most sacred rights, and does his best—or his worst—to deprive them of every liberty which they have purchased at the high price of a sixty years' struggle. If the English press do not denounce these acts, with the frequency and the severity which they demand, it is not for want of the will, but simply because they follow each other with such frightful rapidity of wrong, that journalists, like other men, become breathless with astonishment. This journal is we believe the only English newspaper that the French Government has prohibited. We expect ere long, however, to have many companions in the honour. The recent ordinance leaves no room to doubt that the President has resolved not only to destroy the press of France, but to keep out every foreign journal that shall have the honesty to express its sentiments. He can do this, but he cannot prevent the English from writing, and the French from thinking; and the more the one write, or the other think, the worse it will be for the arbitrary system which Louis Napoleon is endeavouring to establish.

### COURT AND HAUT TON.

#### THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The usual quietude of Court life has been somewhat disturbed during the past week by the Ministerial changes which have taken place since the defeat of Lord John Russell's Government on the Militia Bill on the night of the 20th instant.

At a Court held on Friday, Madame Mussurus, wife of the Turkish Minister; Madame La Comtesse Buol-Schauenstein, wife of the Austrian Minister; Madame de Marcedo, wife of the Brazilian Minister; the Princess di Carini, wife of the Sicilian Minister; and Madame de Bille, wife of the Danish Minister, were severally presented to the Queen, at audiences, by the Countess Granville.

Lord John Russell had an audience of the Queen on Saturday morning. His Lordship had also an audience of her Majesty in the afternoon, at Buckingham Palace, after the breaking up of the Cabinet Council held at the Foreign-office.

On Sunday afternoon the Earl of Derby had an audience of the Queen at Buckingham Palace.

The Duke of Wellington had an audience on Monday afternoon of the Queen, at Buckingham Palace. In the evening her Majesty had a dinner party, the company at which comprised the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Wellington, his Excellency the Austrian Minister and the Countess Buol-Schauenstein, his Excellency the Sicilian Minister and the Princess Carini, the Earl of Carlisle, and the Earl and Countess of Albemarle.

The Earl of Derby had a second interview with the Queen on Monday. On Tuesday her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Anna Maria Dawson, arrived in town at half-past eleven o'clock, from her residence, Frogmore, near Windsor. Her Royal Highness visited the Queen at Buckingham Palace, and partook of luncheon with her Majesty and Prince Albert. At three o'clock in the afternoon the Royal Duchess left her residence, Clarence House, St. James's, on her return to Frogmore.

The Earl of Derby had a third interview with her Majesty on Tuesday. On Wednesday the Queen and the Prince took an early walk in the garden of Buckingham Palace. The Prince Consort rode out on horseback during the day, and paid a visit to the Duchess of Gloucester.

THE QUEEN'S FIRST LEVEE.—Her Majesty held a levee at St James's Palace on Thursday, at which a very large attendance of the nobility and gentry were present.

THE FRENCH EMBASSY.—The Countess Walewski held her third assembly on Tuesday evening, at the residence of the French Embassy, in Grosvenor-square. The circle comprised the leading members of the *corps diplomatique* and a large number of the aristocracy. His Grace the Duke of Wellington arrived shortly before eleven o'clock to pay his respects to the Countess. His Serene Highness the Prince of Nassau was amongst the visitors. Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, accompanied by the Countess of Shaftesbury, joined the circle at eleven o'clock. The Earl of Malmesbury and Earl Granville were also amongst the guests.

Mrs. Lawrence, the wife of his Excellency the American Minister, had an assembly on Thursday evening, at which nearly the whole of the *corps diplomatique* and aristocracy resident in town were present.

The Lord Chancellor (Gudgen) has arrived in town on a visit to Mr. Mackinnon, M.P., in Hyde-park-place.

Viscount and Viscountess Seaham have arrived in town, from the seat of the Duke of Grafton, Whitebury Lodge, Northamptonshire.

Viscount Anson has arrived at the St. George's Hotel, from Staffordshire.

MEETING AT EARL DERBY'S.—At one o'clock on Monday afternoon a meeting of members of both the upper and lower Houses of Parliament took place at the Earl of Derby's mansion, St. James's-square. The meeting lasted a few minutes over the half-hour. The leading members of the new Cabinet were present upon this occasion. At the termination of the meeting the Earl of Derby entered his carriage, which was in waiting, and proceeded direct to Buckingham Palace, to have an audience of her Majesty, and submit for her approval the names of the noblemen and gentlemen composing the new Administration. The meeting was composed of the members of the Cabinet exclusively.

REPRESENTATION OF MARYLEBONE.—According to the *Morning Herald*, two candidates of Protestant and Conservative principles will come forward for this borough at the next election. A requisition, numerously signed, is now in the hands of the leading Conservatives of this borough.

REPRESENTATION OF EAST CORNWALL.—The Protectionists of East Cornwall have invited W. P. Carew, M.P., for that division of the county, and Nicholas Kendall, Esq., the gentleman proposed as Mr. Carew's Parliamentary colleague at the next election, to a dinner to be given at Liskeard, on Wednesday, the 10th of March next.

The Admiralty have ordered the steam-sloop *Telusius* to proceed from Devonport to the Chops of the Channel, to relieve the wind-bound merchantmen detained by the easterly winds with provisions and water.

The eleventh annual ball, in aid of the funds of the Société Française de Bienfaisance took place on Monday evening at the Hanover-square Rooms. The company on the occasion was select, the chief portion arriving at a late hour. During the past year the average number of distressed foreigners relieved weekly by this society amounted to 200, besides whom many have been enabled to return to their native country free of expense.

The Protestant Association has just issued an address to the Protestants of Ireland, calling on them to place confidence in Lord Derby, and to rejoice at the downfall of the Whig Ministry under Lord John Russell, who had on all occasions betrayed them.

On Wednesday the telegraph between Paddington and Bath having been completed, communications were interchanged between Lothbury and "the fair city" for the first time.

**CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.**

Mr. Samuel Sidney (in the absence of the honorary secretary Captain Chisholm, who was at Port Phillip, engaged, at his own expense, in carrying out Mrs. Chisholm's philanthropic plans) gave a detailed account of the origin, progress, and results of the Society, which the following is an abstract:—The Society was projected by Mrs. Chisholm in 1847, on her return from Australia, after successfully working at colonisation for seven years. By the end of 1849 she had collected some two hundred parties, who, by small instalments, had paid nearly two-thirds of their passage money. In 1850 she procured the patronage of her first committee, including the noble chairman, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Mr. Vernon Smith, Mr. Wyndham Harding, and Mr. Tidd Pratt. A small sum of money was subscribed, towards which the Countess of Pembroke gave £250. The Society was brought before the public in May, 1850; in September, 1850, the first ship, the *Stains Castle*, was despatched with 189 statute emigrants, about 250 men, women, and children. Towards their passages the emigrants paid, by instalments, £1403. The Society lent £865, to be repaid in two years by earnings in the colony. Mr. Sidney Herbert, in his speech, announced that he had already received part of the debt. The second ship, the *Blundell*, sailed in May, 1851, with 212 adult emigrants, who paid £1942, and borrowed £674 from the Society. The third ship, the *Athenian*, sailed in September, 1851, with 209 emigrants, who paid £1942, and borrowed £324. Thus, in twelve months, during a period that the Government had been unable to fill several of their ships with emigrants to whom they gave a free passage, and when filled had only been able to obtain a class, whom Earl Grey termed the refuse of workhouses, inferior to the most industrious and frugal class, numbering one thousand souls and contributing £2587. Since dispatching the *Athenian*, £2160 more had been paid in by the working classes for the same purpose, and the *Mariner* was about to sail with a full cargo of passengers, who had contributed a greater proportion toward their passage than their predecessors. All this had been done without the usual expensive machinery of colonising companies. Mrs. Chisholm and her family gave up their time gratuitously to the work, with the aid of one clerk, and of



THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—RIVER FRONT.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

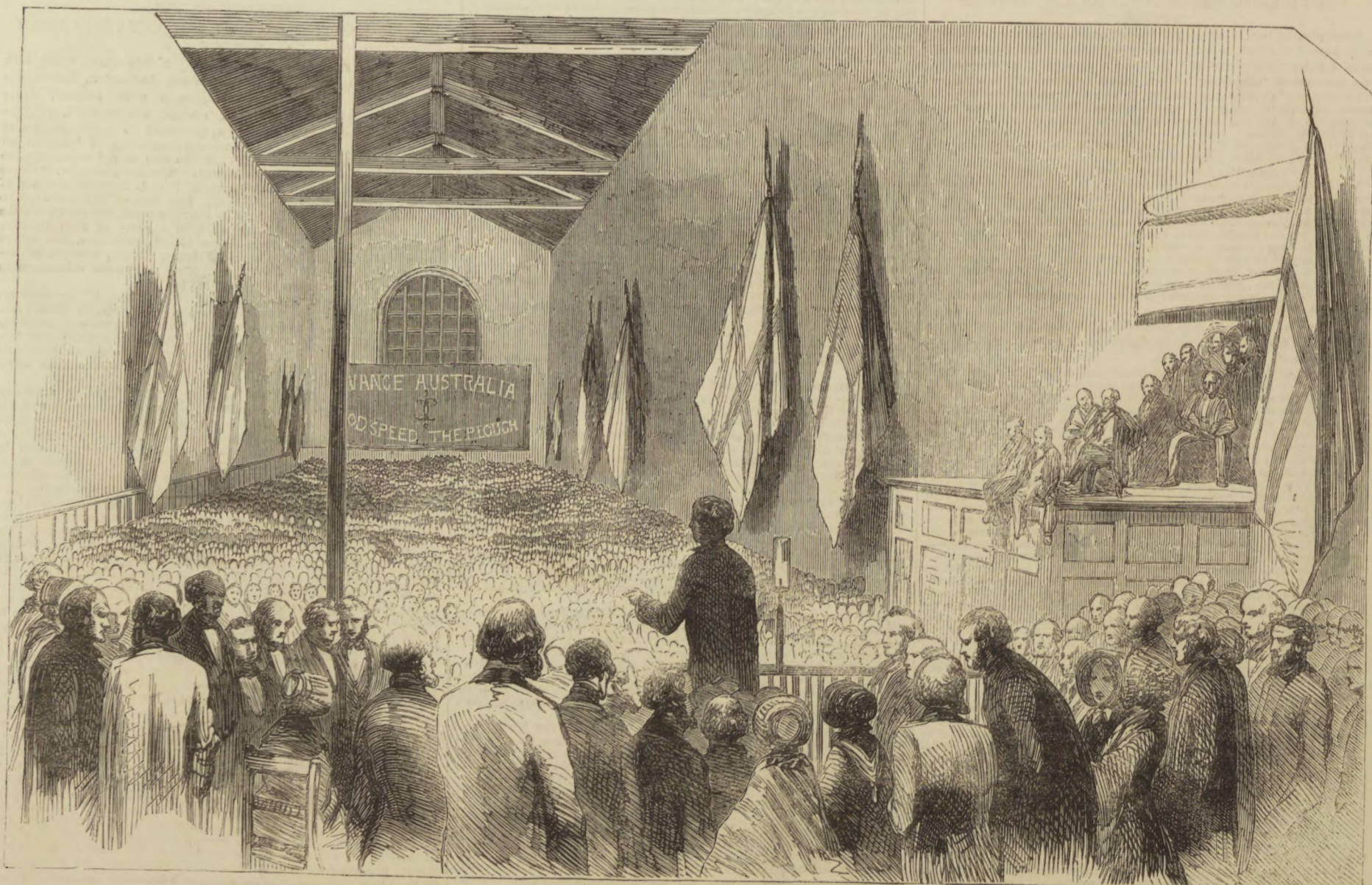
Old woman to open the door to the enquirers who knocked from morning to night. She had received eighty letters and forty calls on the subject of emigration in one day. Mrs. Chisholm's success was owing not less to her common sense, her business-like habits and experience, than to her energetic philanthropy. Her plan was extremely simple. Every Monday evening she held meetings of intending emigrants at her small house, No. 3, Charlton Crescent, Islington, where they obtained information, and made acquaintance with each other. Groups were formed of from three to eight families, who co-operated for mutual assistance on the voyage. These groups each elected a representative, and these formed committees for a variety of useful objects on board. Instalments were taken as low as one shilling

a week. When a sufficient number had paid up to justify the society in taking a ship, an economy was effected in the passage-money, while the best provisions, good ventilation, enclosed berths, and superior arrangement for the decent comfort of families and the protection of single girls and friendless children were secured. Every ship was an improvement on the preceding one; and the society aimed not only at assisting as many emigrants as possible, but at affording an example of model emigration. The success of the society was founded on the eleven years' experience of Mrs. Chisholm, of which he gave a rapid sketch.

In acknowledging a vote of thanks which was moved by Captain Carr, of Port Phillip, and Samuel Devonport, of South Australia, Mr. Sidney

Herbert stated that already all the theoretical objections to the working of the Society had proved unfounded. He had that morning received by post remittances on account of the loan to the emigrants by the *Slains Castle*. The accession of the Australian city merchants to the committee would, by additional funds, largely increase the usefulness of the society. With a vote of thanks to Lord Shaftesbury, and three cheers for Mrs. Chisholm, one of the most numerous and enthusiastic meetings on the subject of emigration ever held in the country separated.

The street was crowded with parties unable to obtain admission. About £4000 has been subscribed this week, to be advanced in loans to intending emigrants. Three ladies, who conceal their names, subscribed £300.



GROUP MEETING OF THE FAMILY COLONISATION LOAN SOCIETY.



PROCESSION OF LE BEUF GRAS IN PARIS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

### THE LAST DAY'S HUNT OF THE SEASON AT CHANTILLY.

On the 14th inst. closed the hunting season at Chantilly, and perhaps closed it for ever. The decree of the President of the Republic renders it imperative that this princely domain, the Melton of France, should be sold within a year; and as no one in France would purchase the entire property, when legal notice already given would render the title problematical, it is not improbable that it may be parcelled out and sold to those desperate speculators who would risk but little to obtain much.

There is no man conversant with French history who has not heard or read of Chantilly. Our own countryman, Lord Herbert of Chisbury, resided at Chantilly when that property belonged to the Constable of France, Montmorency.

"The brave Constable," says Lord Herbert, "testifying his regard for me, said he left his fair house at Chantilly to be commanded by me,

as well as his forests and chases, well stored with wild boar and stag, and that I might hunt them when I pleased." And fair house it must have been, for it is described by the learned Lord as a great strong castle, joined together with bridges, and sumptuously furnished with hangings of silk and gold, rare pictures, statues, &c. And how much this house, together with the forest, has been valued by Princes, is evident from the fact that Charles V., the great Emperor, passing in the time of Francis I. from Spain into the Low Countries, was entertained by the Duke of Montmorency at Chantilly; and, after examining its beauties, he said, "I would willingly give one of my provinces in the Low Countries for such a place." Henry IV. of France was so desirous of this domain that he offered to exchange any of his houses, with much more land than the estate was worth, to obtain it.

The grand Condé, by marriage with the heiress of Montmorency, became the possessor of this splendid property. He was a great sportsman, as was the Duke of Bourbon, the last of that illustrious race, who kept three packs of hounds, and was the Nimrod of France. The me-

lancholy fate of his heir, the Duc d'Enghien, basely seized on neutral ground, and shot by torch-light in the ditch of Vincennes, needs no comment here. The Duke de Bourbon dying childless left Chantilly to the Duke d'Aumale, who like his predecessors encouraged the sports of the chase until the revolution of 1848; being forced to take shelter in England, he gave permission to the Count d'Hedouville to hunt his forests, which that nobleman has continued to do with a subscription pack of hounds, on the English plan, showing admirable sport to a numerous field of sportsmen, who were as much charmed by his urbanity of manner as delighted by the recreation itself. The last day's run, was a most remarkable one, having killed a noble stag after a run of three hours and a half.

No more, perhaps, will the merry horn of the huntsman resound through the woods of Chantilly. The dull heavy blow of the axe, the leveller of the forest, may drive the stag from its retreat, and the fox from its lair; nay, even the plough may pass over the verdant lawn, the romantic race-course, and even the place where the châteaux now stands



HUNTING IN THE FOREST OF CHANTILLY.—THE LAST DAY OF THE SEASON.

thus obliterating for ever the remembrance of one of the most beautiful properties of France, where Emperors, Kings, and the highest dignitaries of the State have resided; and where the noble sport of hunting was maintained by every possessor even to the 14th of February, 1852.

### PROCESSION OF THE BEUF GRAS IN PARIS.

The procession of the "fat ox," which has from time immemorial closed the pleasures of the Carnival, with its feasting, masking, and dancing, in Paris, was, up to the matter-of-fact days of the Revolution of 1818, the contribution of the butchers of the French metropolis to the gaieties of the season; but since that lamentable epoch the butchers have grown grave, and abstained from all such childish mummeries; and the time-honoured procession of the emblem of good cheer might have passed for ever away, with the many other happy usages of the olden time which have ceased to be, if it were not that the professional caterers for public amusement have found their account in gratifying the popular taste in the matter; and, accordingly, the proprietors of the Hippodrome "organized" (as the modern phrase has it) a *cortège carnavalesque*, which proceeded through the principal thoroughfares of Paris on Sunday, and again on Shrove Tuesday. The ox, whose portly dimensions obtained for him the honour of figuring the most conspicuous character on the occasion, was selected from amongst eleven others, and bore the classic name of *Marius*. On Sunday morning, at ten o'clock, the *cortège* issued from the Hippodrome in presence of an admiring and crowded attendance. The *cortège* was opened with the *fanfares* of trumpets; then came the Car of Industry, drawn by six white horses, and led by an allegorical personage representing France, and having at his side two persons, also allegorical, representing the arts and sciences. Behind the car banners were borne by operatives, who had volunteered for the duty. A band of military music preceded the Car of Agriculture, drawn by two oxen with gilded horns, and containing the Goddess that presides over the harvest, accompanied by her mythological *cortège*, and followed by banners borne by persons representing the various branches of the agricultural art. What principally attracted attention was a *parterre* of flowers containing the products of agriculture, and which the spectator appeared to move of itself, but was in reality borne by four men who were concealed by drapery hanging to the ground. The animal himself, destined to be the great ornament and the victim of the *fête*, was very far to look upon. He moved along with much majesty; he was a fine specimen of his kind—large, but not too unwieldy, and well proportioned. The *cortège* stopped at the Elysée, the English Embassy, the Russian Embassy, the Foreign Office, and the hotels of the other Ministers, the Prefecture, and other public establishments, to receive the usual gratuity; and, having passed through the entire length of the *Bonlevard*, the *beuf gras* passed the night at the *Arène*, Rue de Lyon, where he remained till Tuesday: when, after a second promenade, he was transferred to the *abattoir*, and his career terminated.

### FOREIGN REFUGEES IN ENGLAND, AND ENGLISH TRAVELLERS ON THE CONTINENT.

Within the last week or two it has been generally rumoured, that, in consequence of the British Government not exercising over the foreign political refugees now in London as strict a surveillance as the Austrian Government thought requisite, Prince Schwartzburg had addressed a despatch to the Austrian Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Count Rudolph-Schauenstein, threatening British travellers through the Austrian dominions with vexatious and annoying proceedings relative to passports and the like.

The rumour has proved to be correct, as may be seen from the despatch itself, which has been published this week. It is as follows:—

Vienna, Feb. 4, 1852.

Lord Granville has had the goodness to communicate to your Excellency the despatch which he addressed to the Earl of Westmoreland under date of the 13th of January last, in answer to the protests (*reclamations*) which you, M. le Comte, were charged to present to the Government of her Britannic Majesty against the tolerance accorded in England to the revolutionary proceedings (*mémoires révolutionnaires*) of the political refugees who have found an asylum in that country.

The first part of this document (Lord Granville's despatch) turns on the high value which the English people attach to the right of asylum, and on the motives which hinder the British Government from thinking of (*souger à*) restraining that right, by preventing an alien bill to Parliament.

We do not feel ourselves called upon to enter upon a controversy on the arguments employed in this part of the despatch of Lord Granville, since we have never denied to England the exercise of the right of asylum in itself, any more than we have pretended to dictate to the British Government, which itself is the most competent judge, the means which it should employ to obviate the flagrant abuse of this right.

All that we have demanded of the British Government (and we shall not cease to demand it) is, that it shall so manage (*faire en sorte*) that the political refugees to whom it accords an asylum shall not be allowed to pursue, under the shadow of the hospitality which they enjoy, machinations openly hostile to the States of the Continent, and especially to Austria.

Lord Granville has been so good (*à bon compte*) as to offer us, on this subject, an assurance that the British Government would not only regret, but would loudly condemn, all attempts on the part of the refugees to excite insurrection in their original country; that it would continue to watch (*surveiller*) the conduct of suspected refugees, and would seek by all legal means to hinder them from abusing—to the detriment of Governments in friendly alliance with Great Britain—the hospitality which the English laws so generously accord to them.

The Emperor, in noting down (*en prenant acte*) these assurances, has pleasure in thence deriving a hope (*avoir pour espoir*) that the British Government will henceforth know how to make more ample and rigorous use than it has hitherto done of the legal means at its disposal, and which it appears to judge sufficient to enable it to fulfil its international duties with regard to the proceedings of the refugees.

At any rate (*toutefois*), while waiting till these dispositions of the British Government are followed by deeds (*actes suivies d'effets*), the almost unlimited liberty of action which the refugees have hitherto enjoyed in England, with regard to the revolutionary plots that a great number of them do not cease hatching against the repose of the States of the Continent, imposes upon us, on our side, the duty of taking some measures of precaution tending to guard us against the annoyances (*inconveniences*) and dangers of which liberty is the source.

The Imperial authorities will henceforth receive orders to "redouble" their vigilance with regard to travellers coming from England, and to exercise strictly in relation to their passports the existing rules to which formerly, under the empire of other circumstances, it had become a habit to make frequent exceptions in favour of British subjects. The Imperial Government, moreover, reserves to itself the faculty of taking into consideration ulterior measures, if unhappily the need of them still makes itself felt.

Your Excellency is charged to read and give a copy of this despatch to Lord Granville.

Receive, &c.

The Belgian Chamber, at the request of the Ministers, has forbidden the stenographic writers who report the debates, and are paid by the state, to take part in the conduct or publication of any political periodical. The occasion of this injunction is the discovery made on the seizure of the *Bulletin Français*, that one of the Government reporters had co-operated in the preparation of that work.

The Brussels journals announce the death of Count Julien de Bormann, the uncle of the Count de Bormann who was recently executed for poisoning his brother-in-law. It will be remembered that, in consequence of this affair, Count Julien had resigned his seat in the Belgian Senate, but was re-elected almost unanimously.

We read in the *Prussian Gazette* of the 21st:—"The French Government has remonstrated against the decision regulating the navigation duties on the Rhine without consulting France. The Prussian Cabinet has replied that it was free to France to take part in the negotiations, but that there was no treaty that gave her the right to interfere in the commercial arrangements of Germany."

The Roman Government have sanctioned the introduction of postage stamps for the pre-payment of postage on letters. The stamp is about the size of the English postage stamp; and on it is a representation of the tiara and keys, the badge of papal dignity and power.

The Jews of Paris, headed by M. d. Rothschild, and other prominent members of the sect, have just established a society at Paris for the study and propagation of the sacred sciences. Rooms have been taken in which religious instruction is given gratuitously to young men destined for the priesthood. A rabbi is attached to the establishment; and every Sunday M. Albert Cohn, a distinguished Oriental scholar, reads and explains passages from the Fathers of the Synagogue.

By a letter from Aden, dated the 24th of January, it appears that a few days previously a French brig, laden with sugar, left that port, having on board 150 Coolies, to be conveyed to Bourbon (Réunion). The vessel had not got far on her voyage when the Coolies murdered the captain and officers, ran the ship ashore, and escaped. The *Zénobia*, the last new steamer launched by East India Company, which had just come into Aden, was preparing to go in pursuit of the murderers and to secure the brig.

Accounts from St. John's, Newfoundland, state that the herring fishery had proved a complete failure, owing to the cold weather.

The Belgian Government has authorised an English company to lay down an electric telegraph between Ostend and London.

Sir J. Paxton's designs for the New York Crystal Palace are seen in many of the public rooms of the city of New York, and much admired. Upwards of 50,000 drls. were raised on the 8th inst., among a few gentlemen, towards the erection of the structure.

It is said that the Earl of Shrewsbury has intimated his readiness to bestow the sum of £10,000 for the purpose of building and endowing a cathedral in Chester, for the purpose of worship according to the forms and ritual of the Roman Catholic Church. It is added, that his Lordship intends to appropriate a similar sum for the same object in Shrewsbury.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Their Lordships met at five o'clock, in numbers somewhat more fully than usual, in consequence of the expected explanation of Ministers.

#### MINISTERIAL EXPLANATION.

Shortly after five o'clock the Marquis of Lansdowne entered the House, and immediately proceeded to say that he was about to move that the order of the day which stood for the following Friday, for the appointment of a committee on the East India question, be discharged. Their Lordships must readily imagine the grounds of such a motion, as the circumstances connected with them were already known to them all—namely, that all her Majesty's present Ministers only held their several offices until their successors were appointed. In making this announcement he was most anxious to avoid the utterance of anything calculated to excite differences of opinion, or even to provoke any sort of discussion. He wished to abstain from taking such a course for various reasons, but especially in consequence of the absence of a noble Earl, a much valued friend of his, although a political opponent. He had heard from that noble Lord, within the last hour, that he had accepted the office of First Minister of the Crown, and that he was now engaged in forming another Administration—a work, though it would be impossible for him (the Marquis of Lansdowne) to afford him any assistance in, yet in which he should be the very last man to create—were it even in his power to create—the slightest shadow of embarrassment. He believed that there were concealed in this country many anonymous Administrations ready to undertake the duty of conducting her Majesty's affairs, but only wanted a little encouragement to make themselves known. He had only to say that he had long been of opinion, and every hour that had passed during the last year had confirmed him in that opinion, that the retention of office by a Government which did not obtain that amount of support necessary to enable it to conduct with efficiency the administration of the affairs of this country was most unwise, for it not only ceased to be useful, but actually became productive of evil to the country. When the noble Lord at the head of the Government informed him on Saturday morning that he was disposed to resign into her Majesty's hands the trust confided to him, he (the noble Marquis) gave him his entire acquiescence in such a course; and he was authorised to state that the rest of his colleagues had unanimously concurred in the same opinion. He hoped he might be forgiven—considering the position in which he stood, and considering it most improbable that he would ever again address them from that bench—for referring to another subject. As long as he had life and health it would be considered by him a part of his duty to attend to the proceedings of this House, and to take part in the various important questions that might come before them in these times of a most eventful character, and which he was afraid would long continue eventful. The time, however, had arrived when he thought he might be reasonably relieved from what he might call a compulsory attendance in that House. With that feeling, he could not sit down without thanking all his noble friends he saw around him, both personal and political, for the warmth and cordiality of that support which he had constantly received from them. He must also say, he felt deeply indebted to all the noble Lords opposite for the invariable kindness, courtesy, and forbearance which they had shown to him. He had now only to propose, that the House, on its rising, do adjourn to Friday. He made that motion after having had a communication with the noble Earl to whom he had just referred.

The Earl of Malmesbury said it would be unbecoming in him to make any remarks in reply to what had fallen from the noble Marquis. He, however, hoped he might be permitted to say that those with whom he was connected felt much pride and pleasure at the manner in which the noble Marquis alluded to them on the opposition side of the House, when engaged in fighting the political battles of the country. He could, on their part, with the most perfect truth, reciprocate the observation when referring to the bearing of the noble Marquis and his colleagues on the Ministerial side of the House. He trusted that the words spoken by the noble Marquis would long be remembered by them, coming as they did from the very highest authority, and from a nobleman characterised both by great experience, dignity of bearing, and courtesy of manner. He had nothing more to say than to express his sincere hope that the noble Marquis might be able for many a year to come to occupy his seat in that House, which he had ever filled with dignity and honour, and that he might continue to afford them his valuable and important assistance in their proceedings; and that he might long be spared to give them his advice, and the value of the example of those virtues which have already shed a lustre upon that deliberative assembly.

The motion was then agreed to, with the understanding that their Lordships might meet from day to day to dispose of private business, if they should deem fit.—Adjourned.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock, when there was a very full House, attracted at that early hour by the expected Ministerial explanation. About half-past four o'clock Mr. Disraeli entered and took his seat in his usual place, on the front or leading opposition bench. Sir F. Baring and Sir G. Grey immediately followed, and in a few minutes afterwards Lord John Russell, and took their seats on the Treasury bench, beside Mr. Hayer, Mr. C. Lewis, and some other of the subordinates of the outgoing Government, who had been present from the first. Lord Palmerston, who came down some quarter of an hour later, occupied a seat on the lower front bench below the gangway, on the Ministerial side of the House.

#### NEW MEMBER.

Mr. Heard took the oath and his seat, on his election for the borough of Kinsale, in the room of Mr. Hawes. The hon. member was introduced by Colonel Dunns and Mr. Higgins.

Several private bills having been very speedily "disposed of,"

On the order of the day for the second reading of the

**SOUTH YORKSHIRE RAILWAY AND RIVER DUN COMPANY BILL.** Lord GALWAY opposed the second reading, which he said the House had rejected on more than one previous occasion. It was a measure promoted by the Great Northern Company, who, having failed when it was brought forward in their own name, now substituted that of South Yorkshire. He moved as an amendment that the second reading be postponed for six months.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER supported the bill, which he denied was a Great Northern scheme. The object was to enable the South Yorkshire Company to connect their line with that of the Great Northern line which ran parallel to the river Trent. Every landowner but one, and he was the agent of the noble Lord who last spoke, was in favour of the line.

After considerable discussion, carried on amidst the loudly-expressed impatience of the House, a division took place, when there appeared—For the second reading, 113; against it, 222; majority, 109. The bill was accordingly lost.

#### NOTICES OF MOTION.—MAYNOOTH.

Mr. SPOONER said that as it was impossible now that the motion which stood in his name relative to the College of Maynooth could come on upon the day originally fixed for it, and as several of the Irish members had asked him to postpone it, he begged to be allowed to postpone it accordingly to an early day after Easter. (Cheers from the Ministerial benches.)

#### CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.

Mr. HUME asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whether, after the promise made in the last session to inquire, any steps had been taken for bringing the obelisk known under the name of Cleopatra's Needle, and which had been presented to George IV. by the late Mohammed Ali, Pacha of Egypt, to England?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that in the course of last year inquiries had been set on foot for the purpose of ascertaining whether the value of the obelisk was worth the expense of its removal, and that no decision had yet been come to on the matter.

#### MINISTERIAL EXPLANATION.

Lord J. RUSSELL here rose, and amidst the breathless attention of the House said—Sir, after the majority of last Friday night, the House will be prepared for the announcement which I now make. At a meeting of her Majesty's servants on Saturday, we considered what course it was incumbent on us to pursue. It appeared to us that it was impossible to carry on satisfactorily the business of the Government in this House, after the event of the preceding night. We considered the alternative of advising her Majesty to make use of her prerogative of dissolution, but we considered there were such grave objections to such a course, that we declined recommending it to the Crown. We therefore determined humbly to lay our resignation before her Majesty, which I accordingly did the same afternoon. Her Majesty was graciously pleased to accept our resignation, and has since sent for the Earl of Derby, who I understand has undertaken the task of forming a Government. We therefore hold our offices only until our successors are appointed by her Majesty. Sir, after this statement, I have no wish to recur to the various events which have taken place since the commencement of this session, and which may form, perhaps, the subject of debate hereafter. But I cannot conclude what I have to say on this occasion without expressing my sincere thanks to those who have supported her Majesty's Government, and who during upwards of five years have enabled me to support the burden to which, I must confess, I was otherwise totally unequal. (Hear, hear.) Having their confidence, and having had the advantage of their support, I have been enabled during that period so to conduct affairs that we shall not leave any branch of our domestic and foreign relations in a situation of which we need be at all ashamed. (Ministerial cheers.) I wish further to say with respect to one of my colleagues, to whom I am peculiarly indebted, that it is to the temperate wisdom and respected character of Lord Lansdowne that we owe the facilities of being able to carry measures of great importance through the House of Lords, where a Ministry composed of the party to which I belong has not hitherto had the support of a majority. As I said, I do not wish to recur to past events, or dilate upon anything which might create a difference of opinion in this House. As to the future, I shall only say I shall think it my duty to oppose out of office, as I have opposed in office, any restoration of the duty on corn—(Ministerial cheers)—whether under the name of protection or of revenue—(Renewed cheers)—that I shall think it my duty to support an extension of the suffrage—(Ministerial cheers)—to those who are entitled to exercise the franchise for the welfare of the country, believing that such extension will add to the strength and solidity of our Parliamentary system. (Hear, hear.) I will say further, that I shall use the little influence I may possess for the maintenance of the

blessings of peace. (Hear, hear.) I have only further to say, that since I came to the House I have had a communication from the Earl of Derby, stating that it is his wish, for the convenience of the official arrangements which he has been charged to make by her Majesty, that the House will adjourn to Friday next. In compliance with that wish, and for the promotion of the public convenience, I therefore move that the House at its rising adjourn to Friday next.

Mr. HUME said, that the course proposed by the noble Lord was the usual one on such occasions, and he rose simply to express a hope that the House, when it met on Friday, would have an opportunity of receiving from the new Ministers explanations of the policy they intended to pursue. (Laughter from the Opposition.) He said so, for he had heard it rumoured that the House would not meet again. He could not think that any such advantage would be taken on the part of those who were called to the administration of affairs, but that they would come forward and fairly state what their policy was. He was independent of both parties, and if they brought in good measures he would support them—(Laughter)—and if they brought in bad ones he would oppose them. He belonged to no party, but was the ardent advocate of all truly liberal measures, and of carrying out Free Trade beyond the extent to which it at present went. If they wanted to restore the system of protection, let them have the manliness to state it, but let them not go to the country without having declared their intentions.

The motion was agreed to; and at twenty-five minutes to six o'clock the House rose, and adjourned to Friday.

### THE LOCAL MILITIA BILL.

The following is the list of the division in the House of Commons, on Friday night week, the result of which put an end to the Russell Administration.

Resolution reported, "That the Chairman be directed to move the House, that leave be given to bring in a Bill to amend the Laws respecting the Local Militia."

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That leave be given to bring in a Bill to amend the Laws respecting the Local Militia" (Mr. Bernal). Amendment proposed to be made to the Question, by inserting after the word "amend" the words "and consolidate" (Viscount Palmerston). Question, "That the words 'and consolidate' be there inserted," put and agreed to. Another Amendment proposed to be made to the Question, by leaving out the word "local" (Viscount Palmerston). Question put, "That the word 'local' stand part of the Question." The House divided—Ayes, 125; Noes, 136.

#### MINORITY—AYES.

|                            |                           |                                  |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Adair, R. A. S.            | Fordyce, A. D.            | Power, Dr.                       |
| Alcock, T.                 | Forster, Matthew          | Power, Nicholas                  |
| Anson, Hon. Gen.           | Fortescue, Chichester     | Price, Sir Robert                |
| Armstrong, Sir A.          | Fox, Wm. Johnson          | Rice, Edward Royd                |
| Baines, Rt. Hon. M. T.     | Geach, Charles            | Rich, Henry                      |
| Baring, Rt. Hon. Sir F. T. | Gibson, Right Hon. T. M.  | Ridley, Colonel                  |
| Barrington, Viscount       | Greene, Thomas            | Russell, Lord John               |
| Base, M. T.                | Grey, Right Hon. Sir G.   | Salway, Colonel                  |
| Bassey, R. M.              | Grey, Ralph Wm.           | Schofield, Wm.                   |
| Barkley, Admiral           | Greenwood, Lord Robert    | Seabell, Captain                 |
| Barkeley, C. L. G.         | Hall, Sir J. J. J.        | Seymour, Dr.                     |
| Barnard, R.                | Hammer, Sir John          | Seymour, Lord                    |
| Bartholomew, R.            | Harcourt, G. Granville    | Seymour, Lord                    |
| Birch, Sir T. B.           | Harris, Richard           | Suffolk, R. D.                   |
| Blackstone, W. S.          | Hastie, Alexander         | Smith, Right Hon. R. V.          |
| Blowick, R. J.             | Hastie, Archibald         | Smith, Right Hon. J. A.          |
| Bouverie, Hon. R. F.       | Hatchell, Right Hon. J.   | Somerville, Right Hon. Sir W. M. |
| B. yie, Hon. Colonel       | Hindly, Charles           | Stanton, W. H.                   |
| Brockhurst, J.             | Howard, Lord Edward       | Stanton, Sir G. T.               |
| Brockman, E. D.            | Howard, Philip H.         | Strickland, Sir G.               |
| Brockton, J.               | Hume, J.                  | Strutt, Right Hon. E.            |
| Brown, W.                  | Johnstone, Sir J.         | Stuart, Admiral                  |
| Charteris, Hon. F.         | Kerr, Sir J.              | Stuart, Lord D.                  |
| Clay, J.                   | Kerr, Sir J.              | Thicknesse, R. A.                |
| Clay, Sir W.               | Labouchere, Right Hon. H. | Thornely, T.                     |
| Cockburn, Sir A. J. E.     | Lewis, G. C.              | Trelawny, J. S.                  |
| Cochran, Sir T. E.         | Lygon, Hon. General       | Tufnell, Hon. H. H.              |
| Cowper, Hon. W. F.         | Madison, Alex.            | Vane, Lord H.                    |
| Craig, Sir W. G.           | Matheson, Colonel         | Vernoy, Sir H.                   |
| Crawford, W. S.            | Mauls, Right Hon. F.      | Vivian, J. H.                    |
| Crowder, R. B.             | Milligan, R.              | Wakker, T.                       |
| Dawson, E.                 | Miner, W. M. E.           | Wall, C. B.                      |
| Devis, E.                  | Mitchell, Thomas Alex.    | Waller, Sir J.                   |
| Dud, J.                    | Mostyn, Hon. Edward M. L. | Waller, Sir J.                   |
| Duncan, G.                 | Mowatt, Francis           | Williams, J.                     |
| Dundas, Rt. Hon. Sir D.    | Norrey, Lord              | Wilson, J.                       |
| Evans, Sir D. L.           | Owen, Sir John            | Wood, Right Hon. Sir G.          |
| Evans, J.                  | Paget, Lord Clarence      | Wood, Sir W. B.                  |
| Evans, W.                  | Parker, John              |                                  |
| Fergus, J.                 | Pearce, Frederick         |                                  |
| Finlay, Hon. H.            | Piggott, Francis          |                                  |
| Foley, J. H. H.            | Pilkington, James         |                                  |
|                            | Plowden, Wm. H. C.        |                                  |

#### MAJORITY—NOES.

|                       |                             |                             |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Adderly, C. B.        | Forster, Hon. G. C. W.      | Mellings, J. R.             |
| Acheson, T. C.        | Fox, Sir W. L.              | Nes, Lord                   |
| Archibald, Capt. M.   | Freeman, Colonel            | Napier, J.                  |
| Arkwright, H.         | Freshfield, J. W.           | Newdegate, C. N.            |
| Bailie, H. J.         | Fuiler, A. Elliott          | Newport, Viscount           |
| Baldock, E. H.        | Galway, Viscount            | Norrey, Sir D. J.           |
| Barrow, W. H.         | Gaskell, J. M.              | O'Brien, Sir T.             |
| Berkeley, W. J.       | Gladstone, Right Hon. W. E. | O'Connell, Right Hon. R. M. |
| Bisco, M. J.          | Gold, W.                    | O'Flaherty, A.              |
| Boldero, H. G.        | Grace, O. D. J.             | Packe, C. W.                |
| Booker, T. W.         | Grattan, H.                 | Pakington, Sir J.           |
| Booth, Sir R. G.      | Greene, J.                  | Palmer, Roundell            |
| Bowles, Admiral       | Grogan, E.                  | Pechell, Sir G. B.          |
| Bremridge, R.         | Gwyn, H.                    | Prime, Richard              |
| Brice, M.             | Hall, Colonel               | Pugh, D.                    |
| Bruce, C. L. C.       | Hallwell, E. G.             | Richards, Richard           |
| Buck, L. W.           | Hamilton, G. A.             | Roche, Edmund Burke         |
| Buller, Sir J. Y.     | Hardings, Hon. C. S.        | Sadler, John                |
| Bu gley, Lord         | Harris, Hon. Captain        | Sanders, George             |
| Campbell, H. W. F.    | Hayes, Sir E. W.            | Sibthorp, Colonel           |
| Christopher, R. A.    | Herbert, Rt. Hon. S.        | Spencer, Richard            |
| Christy, S.           | Herries, Rt. Hon. J. C.     | Stadford, Augustus          |
| Clell, Hon. R. H.     | Higgins, G. G. O.           | Stanley, E.                 |
| Clive, H. B.          | Hodgson, W. N.              | Stuart, J.                  |
| Cobbold, J. C.        | Hoppe, Sir J.               | Sturt, H. G.                |
| Cocks, T. B.          | Hotham, Lord                | Sullivan, M.                |
| Colles, H. B.         | Hamphrey, Mr. Aid           | Tennant, Sir J. E.          |
| Collins, T.           | Jocelyn, Viscount           | Thompson, Colonel           |
| Compton, H. C.        | Jones, Captain              | Trevor, Hon. G. R.          |
| Conolly, T.           | Keating, M.                 | Tyler, Sir G.               |
| Corry, Rt. Hon. H. L. | Knightsley, Sir C.          | Tynne, Col. C. J. K.        |
| Cubitt, Mr. Alderman  | Knox, Colonel               | Tyrril, Sir J. T.           |
| Davis, D. A. S.       | Lennox, Lord A. G.          | Vyre, R. H. R. H.           |
| Deedes, W.            | Lennox, Lord H. G.          | Waddington, H. S.           |
| Disraeli, B.          | Leslie, C. P.               | Walpole, H. S.              |
| Dod, J. W.            | Lopes, Sir R.               | Walsh, Sir J. B.            |
| Drumlanrig, Viscount  | Macdonald, W. F.            | Wawn, John Twissell         |
| Drummond, H.          | Mackie, J.                  | West, Fred Richard          |
| Duncomb, Hon. A.      | Mahon, the O'Gorman         | Whitehead, James            |
| Duncombe, Hon. W. E.  | Manners, Lord J.            | Whitehouse, Sir H.          |
| Dunouff, J.           | Manusell, T. P.             | Wodehouse, Edmond           |
| Dupre, C. G.          | Meux, Sir H.                | Young, Sir John             |
| Edwards, H. H.        | Miles, W.                   |                             |
| Egerton, W. T.        | Miles, R. M.                |                             |
| Evelyn, W. T.         | Moody, J. A.                |                             |
| Evelyn, W. J.         | Morgan, G.                  |                             |
| Forbes, W.            |                             |                             |

The following members paired upon Lord J. Russell's Militia Bill:—

Viscount Seabam, in favour of Lord Palmerston's motion, with Sir James Duke against. Sir Edward N. Buxton, Bart., against Lord Palmerston's amendment, with Alderman Thompson for. The Hon. E. S. Russell, against Lord Palmerston's resolution, with Viscount Esmyn for.

#### Lord NAAS'S MOTION.

Lord EBRINGTON, against Lord Naas's motion, from 7 till half-past 10 on Thursday night. Lord M. sign had been prevented by illness from attending the House of Commons since Wednesday last, and was therefore unable to give his vote in support of Government on the motions of Lord Naas and of Lord Palmerston.

### THE PROTECTIONISTS IN POWER AND THE CORN-LAW AGITATION.

The creation of a Protectionist Cabinet has put the leading members of the Anti-Corn Law League on the alert. On Tuesday evening they held a meeting at Newhall's-buildings, in Manchester, to consider whether the League should be renewed in consequence of Lord Derby having come into power, pledged on the first night of the session to restore Protection. Mr. George Wilson was in the chair.

One hundred and eight members were present, who declared themselves ready to sacrifice their time and money as before, if necessary; but it was thought sufficient for the present to empower the Executive Council of the League to watch the proceedings of the Administration, awaiting their formal declaration of policy, and to adjourn to Tuesday next.

In the course of the proceedings it was repeatedly declared, amidst much cheering, that, if the League were once resuscitated, its operations would never be suspended until the permanency of Free Trade had been thoroughly established; that more money, more time, and greater efforts would be devoted to this great purpose than had been given to support the Free-trade movement prior to 1846; and that, before embarking on the wild enterprise of restoring monopoly, Lord Derby would do well to consider its effects upon the position and interests of his order.

By the returns ordered by the House of Commons, on the motion of Lord Naas, of the detections, prosecutions, and convictions, under the laws for the suppression of illicit distillation, for the year ending the 5th of April, 1851, it appears that in Ireland the number of detections amounted to 3518, of prosecutions to 1024, of convictions to 954. In England the detections were 493, the prosecutions 475, the convictions 436. In Scotland the detections were 158, prosecutions 33, convictions 29. The number of stills seized and destroyed in Ireland was 509, in England 323, in Scotland 44.

It appears by a Parliamentary paper, that 817 friendly societies in England and Wales were certified or registered under the provisions of the act relating to friendly societies of last session. Of these, 771 were English societies, and 46 were established in Wales.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

**IN RE JAMES ANDERSON, FORMERLY OF DRURY-LANE THEATRE, AN INSOLVENT.**—In this case Mr. Charles Druece, the registrar, has made his report, and the dividend under the insolvency occasioned by Drury-lane Theatre will be "nineteen three farthings" in the pound on debts proved to £5378. The money in court on which the dividend will be declared, and of which the creditors will have notice, is £222 4s. 1d. The matter had been several times before the registrar, and a discussion arose in respect to the sum on which a dividend was to be paid for the play called "The Old Love and the New." The registrar fixed the dividend on the amount claimed by the author.

In the case of *Bogue v. Houlston*, an injunction had been applied for in Vice-Chancellor Parker's Court, to restrain the defendants, Messrs. Houlston and Stoneman, the booksellers and publishers, from publishing a book entitled "Story Books for Young People by Aunt Mary." The comical history and tragical end of *Keenard the Fox*, published by the defendants, or any other work copied or colourably altered from any part of a book published by the plaintiff entitled "The Comical Creator's from Wurtemberg, including the Story of Keenard the Fox, with twenty illustrations drawn from the stuffed animals contributed by Herrman Plouquet, of Stuttgart, at the Great Exhibition," wherein copyright existed. The facts of the case appeared in the last Number of our paper.

On Monday the Vice-Chancellor pronounced judgement. He said, upon an inspection of the designs, he had already come to the conclusion that the defendants had copied the illustrations and the names at the foot of each from those of the plaintiff's work, but it had been suggested, on behalf of the defendants, that the plaintiff had no title to the copyright in these illustrations, because he had not caused his name and the date of publication to be truly engraved at the foot of each print, according to the regulations of the 8 Geo. 2, c. 13. The interpretation clause of the 5th and 6th Vic. c. 45, declared that the word "book" should mean "every volume, part, or division of a volume, pamphlet, sheet of letterpress, sheet of music, map, chart, or plan, separately published," but when they formed part of a book, although the book included letterpress, the statute vested in the registered proprietor of the book the right to restrain any infringement of the copyright of the whole, including the designs, a though prints published separately might not be within the act of Victoria. The obvious construction of the act of 5 and 6 Vic. c. 45, appeared to him to be that where designs formed part of a book in which copyright existed, it extended to the designs as well as the letterpress. The court, therefore, must grant an injunction as the plaintiff asked, he, however, bringing an action if the defendants should require it.

In the Court of Exchequer, on Tuesday, an action was tried before the Lord Chief Baron and a common jury at Guildhall, in which a Miss Kowland was the plaintiff, and Mr. Charles Matthews, the comedian and lessee of the Lyceum Theatre, was the defendant. The plaintiff brought the action to recover the value of certain articles of dress supplied, and of the services rendered by her as mistress of the wardrobe, and dresser at the defendant's theatre (having been first engaged at the Lyceum in 1848). On the 19th of July she received a note from the defendant, formally discharging her, and her salary, of £4 a week, was paid up to the following Saturday. She, however, claimed in the present action £28, for seven weeks' wages from the time of her dismissal, on the ground that her engagement was not a weekly one, but for the season. For the defendant it was contended that the plaintiff could not recover seven weeks' wages as for work done, since it had not been done. The form of action should have been for a wrongful dismissal. It was ultimately agreed that a jury should be withdrawn, the effect of which is that the action is at an end, and that each party pays its own costs.

**THE LAW OF ARREST.—IMPORTANT DECISION.**—An application was made on Tuesday to Mr. Commissioner Perry, at the Liverpool Bankruptcy Court, to discharge a Mr. William Bullock from custody, on the ground that he had been arrested on a Sunday upon the assumed authority of the Absconding Debtors Act recently passed. The commissioner decided that the Absconding Debtors Act did not repeal the provision of Charles II.; consequently, the prisoner must be discharged.

**RELATIONS BETWEEN LAWYER AND CLIENT.**—A meeting of the members of the Law Amendment Society was held on Monday night, at the society's rooms, 21, Regent-street. Lord Brougham occupied the chair. Mr. Crauford read the amended report of the special committee on the relation between the bar, the attorney, and the client, which submitted, at its close, the following resolutions:—"1. That any practice which has a tendency to prevent the public from obtaining the assistance of counsel except through the compulsory intervention of an attorney should be discontinued. 2. That so much of the 91st section of the Act of 9 and 10 Vic. c. 95, as prevents a barrister from advocating the causes of suitors in the county courts, unless instructed by an attorney, should be repealed. 3. That attorneys should not be permitted to act as advocates in the superior courts. 4. That attorneys should be eligible to be called to the bar without any intermediate cessation from practice. 5. That counsel should be made responsible to their clients for *crassa negligentia*, breach of contract, and breach of confidence. 6. That a legal university, composed of the Inns of Court, and governed by an elected senate, should be established, and that such senate should have jurisdiction in all questions concerning the discipline and conduct of the bar. 7. That all candidates for admission to the degree of barrister should pass a public examination." Mr. M. D. Hill, Mr. Macneen, Mr. Pulling, and several other gentlemen having withdrawn the meeting, the motion for the reception of the report was agreed to. Mr. Fitzroy, M.P. for Lewes, moved the second resolution appended to the report of the committee, namely, "That so much of the 91st section of the Act of 9 and 10 Vic. c. 95, as prevents a barrister from advocating the causes of suitors in the county courts, unless instructed by an attorney, should be repealed." Lord Brougham remarked that he understood there was a very general feeling at the bar in favour of the repeal. Mr. M. D. Hill seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.—Adjourned.

Dr. Twiss is appointed Vicar-General of the Province of Canterbury, in the room of Sir John Dodson, who is elevated to the office of Dean of the Arches and Judge of the Prerogative Court, on the demise of the late Right Hon. Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, who had occupied the bench for eighteen years. The office of Queen's Advocate is at present vacant.

**RECTORSHIP OF MARISCHAL COLLEGE, ABERDEEN.**—It was stated that, at a meeting of the students of Marischal College, Aberdeen, held on Saturday last, Viscount Palmerston was nominated to the Lord Rectorship of that University, along with Lord Eglington, the present Rector. How the election will go is as yet uncertain.

**THE ASSESSORS OF THE LIVERPOOL COURT OF PASSAGE.**—The appointment of Mr. Edward James, in place of Mr. Crompton, now Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench—one of the last acts of Lord Truro as Chancellor—has, it is said, created general satisfaction in Liverpool.

**THE NATIONAL CLUB.**—We have been given to understand that the Committee of the National Club have purchased Alia House (a very large mansion), opposite the Treasury, and in the immediate neighbourhood of Downing-street.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* publishes a statement, from which it appears that, from 1847 to 1851, 573 vessels, forming an aggregate of 41,653 tons, or an average of 73 tons per vessel, have been built in the dockyards of Piedmont.

A company, to which several English capitalists belong, is, says the *Emancipation* of Brussels, in negotiation with the Belgian Government for the construction of a direct line of railway from Brussels to Ghent.

A treaty between her Majesty and the Republic of New Granada, for the suppression of the slave trade, was signed at Bogota on the 2d of April, 1852.

The *Memorial d'Amiens* states that a sugar market is to be opened at Paris, at which the agents of the factorian can transact business once a week.

A Royal decree has appeared in the official journal of Naples, declaring that from this time forth the Museo Borbonico, the Royal Library, and the papal manuscripts of Herculaneum, the excavated relics of Pompeii, and other monuments of antiquity, cease to belong to the nation, and become, instead, the personal property of the Royal house.

The Queen has been pleased to direct that the honour of knighthood should be conferred upon Doctor Charles Nicholson, Speaker of the Legislative Council of New South Wales.

Prince Louis Napoleon has just sent, through the embassy in London, to Mr. J. Laurie, of Hyde-park-place, a magnificent gold box, which bears the following inscription:—"Presented by Prince Louis Napoleon, President of France, to John Laurie, Esq., of Hyde-park-place, magistrate of the counties of Middlesex and Essex, as a remembrance of the very gracious gifts received by him which belonged to the Emperor Napoleon.—1852."

A commission of inquiry, comprising the Hon. R. S. Dundas, Captain Sherringham, of the Admiralty; Captain H. Nelson, one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity; and Captain Beechey, of the Marine Department of the Board of Trade, was opened at the Admiralty on Friday week, for the purpose of receiving evidence and recommending to Parliament the most efficient and uniform system of lighting all vessels at anchor, whether at anchor or otherwise. Steam-vessels will be included in the subject of investigation.

On the 7th of September, Bishop Doane solemnly ordained a native, named Chi, to the order of deacon in the church at Shanghai. What rendered it more interesting was that Chi was the first convert whom the bishop had baptized. This is the first Chinese who has ever received holy orders in our communion.

In addition to the £1000 left to the Fistula Institution by the late Thomas Dickinson, Esq., of Upper Holloway, he had presented it with £3000 during his life.

On the 10th inst. two children of a labourer, named Middlemiss, of the respective ages of two and six years, were brought before William L. Colquhoun, Esq., of Clathlich, a Justice of the peace for the county of Perth, at the instance of Lord and Lady Willoughby d'Eresby, and Louis Kennedy their father, as their mandatory, on a charge of having been found in the act of laying snares for the purpose of catching game. The children, the youngest of whom was carried in its mother's arms, were fined £1 each, and £1 6s 10d. expenses, or, in default of payment, thirty days imprisonment. Lord Cowen has advised a bill of suspension in the Court of Justiciary against the judgment, and information of the same has been ordered.

True bills were found on Tuesday by the grand jury of the county of Louth against Mr. Carton, proprietor of the *Dunalk Democrat*, for a seditious libel.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. H. H. Walsall.—You were quite justified in moving the Kt to the square mentioned, his Pawn having no power to capture. Apply to any literary-turner. MEDICUS, Halifax, Nova Scotia.—The establishment of your new Chess Club will be productive, we have no doubt, of an increased cultivation of the game, and of much social advantage. The solution of Problem 416 in four moves is correct, as you will see by our Number for January 24th.

PERDURIC.—The difficulty of a Problem does not depend upon the number of moves in its solution. The beautiful position by Mr. Bolton in the present Number (solutions of which we invite) is not more difficult than many Problems in only four moves.

M. J. St. Petersburg.—We beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of some valuable games played by Major Janniou, Mr. Petroff, Mr. Schumoff, Von der Goltz, and other celebrities, the best of which shall in due course, enrich our Chess column.

C. M. J. Birmingham.—The more you have submitted in the Key-Loop variation of the Kt's game (a variation in which we are, as yet, unacquainted), we shall be glad to see your promised analysis of a CYCLOPS.—The contest between Mr. Horwitz and Mr. Williams on 1st of what is called "the best of seven games" (the 1st to say, whoever scores seven games first wins the match. We trust that some stipulation has been made to limit the time, which each of the combatants may expend upon his move. Without this, Mr. Horwitz will play at a disadvantage to which he ought not to be subjected.

HERO.—As we never publish a Problem without having the solution. It does not require much time to ascertain whether correspondents are right or not; but a few questions requiring consideration should be sent in at the beginning of the week.

R. H. of Ashford.—You must have the goodness to return the Enigma in question. We have no time to take up questions of communications sent or inserted.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 421 by St. Edmund, Stevens, Punch, G. S. Hester, A. G. C. F. B. J. M. of Aberdeen; O. of Stapleton; R. B. of Penryn; R. K. of Ashford; Barney, of Plymouth; Q. R. of Sunderland, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 422, by Stevens, M. P., Philo-Chess, Rev. J. T. W., Rev. C. L. Mire, Jack of Chesham, and M. E. R., are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by Punch, St. Edmund, R. R., Judy, G. S. C. F. B. J. P., A Subscriber, are correct. All others are wrong.

Any amateur of moderate strength, wishing to play a game of Chess by correspondence, may meet with an opponent by directing a letter to "R. M. T., Mr. Kins, Broughton-road, Birm."

AN AMATEUR is open to a Game at Chess by Correspondence: address, J. M. P. rees, Morayshire.

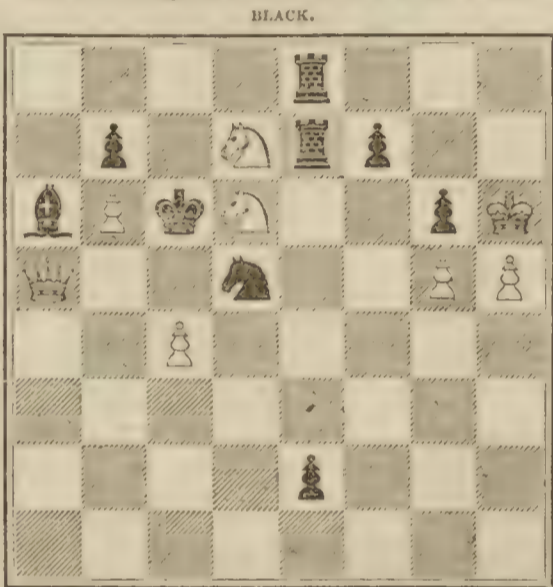
A full Report of the Annual Meeting of the Liverpool Chess Club is unavoidably deferred until next week.

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 422.

|                       |               |                       |                |
|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| WHITE.                | BLACK.        | WHITE.                | BLACK.         |
| 1. R to Q 4th         | B to K Kt 6th | 4. R to Q 5th (ch)    | K to his B 5th |
| 2. Kt to Q B 4th (ch) | It takes K    | 5. R to K B 5th—Mate. |                |
| 3. P takes R          | R takes B     |                       |                |

## PROBLEM No. 423.

This strikingly beautiful piece of Chess strategy—one of the latest and happiest efforts of the accomplished inventor—we owe to the Rev. H. Bolton.



White to play, and mate in ten moves.

## CHESS IN RUSSIA.

The following game is one of a match, to consist of a great many parties, now pending between the elder of the two Princes Oronsoff and Mr. B. H. (of Dantzig), who is accounted the strongest player in the ancient capital of Moscow.

## (Sicilian Opening)

|                     |                   |                        |                |
|---------------------|-------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| WHITE (Prince O.)   | BLACK (Mr. B.)    | WHITE (Princes O.)     | BLACK (Mr. B.) |
| 1. P to K 4th       | P to Q 4th        | 10. P to K 4th         | P to K 4th     |
| 2. B to Q 4th       | Kt to Q B 3d      | 11. Castles            | P to Q 3d      |
| 3. P to Q 3d        | P to K 3d         | 12. K Kt to Q B 3d     | K Kt takes P   |
| 4. Kt to Q B 3d     | K Kt to K 2d      | 13. It takes Kt (e)    | P takes R      |
| 5. B to K B 4th (a) | P to Q R 3d (b)   | 14. K Kt to Q 5th      | Q to K 3d (f)  |
| 6. K Kt to K 2d     | P to Q Kt 4th (c) | 15. B to Q Kt 6th      | Q to Q 2d      |
| 7. B takes Q Kt P   | P takes B         | 16. K Kt takes E P P   | Q to K B 3d    |
| 8. Q Kt takes P     | Kt to R Kt 3d     | 17. Q to K Kt 4th (ch) | K to K sq      |
| 9. B to Q B 7th (d) | Q to K B 3d       |                        |                |

For the comments on this game we are indebted to the celebrated author of the "Nouvelle Analyse."

(a) The *debut* of White is very well combined.

(b) Without this preparatory move of P to Q 4th, Black could never advance his Pawn to Q 4th. (And, we may add, would be in great danger if the adverse Kt were played to Q Kt 4th—Editor.)

(c) This, in our opinion, is the moment for throwing forward the Pawn to Q 4th. The move of P to Q Kt 4th only serves to permit White to sacrifice his Bishop advantageously.

(d) The move of the Bishop, and the castles which follow, are very cleverly played.

(e) This second sacrifice was equally well calculated with the first.

(f) Q to K Kt 3d appears to be better play.

(g) The present game, though extremely well conducted by the Prince, affords but an imperfect illustration of the actual play of Mr. B. H.—skill which we know and esteem much. To judge fairly of his true strength, it will be necessary to see some other games of the match, which, by the way, will afford a satisfactory test.

## CHESS ENIGMAS.

## No. 715.

White: K at Q 8th, Q at Q R 5th, P at Q 2d.  
Black: K at his 4th; P's at K Kt 3d, 5th, and 7th, K B 4th, Q 4th and 6th, Q B 5th, and Q Kt 4th.

White mates in four moves.

## No. 716.

White: K at K B sq, R at Q 3d, P's at K 2d and Q R 6th.  
Black: K at Q R sq, Q at K 4th; P's at K B 7th, K 6th, and Q R 2d.

White to move and draw the game.

## No. 717.—By Mr. WORMALD, of Oxford.

White: K at Q sq, R at Q R 8th, B at K 8th, Kt at Q 5th and Q Kt 4th, P's at K B 4th and Q Kt 2d.  
Black: K at K 3d; P's at K B 4th, Q 3d, Q B 4th, and Q Kt 6th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

The three days' sporting at Liverpool are fixed for Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday next; the first and third days being devoted to the lovers of the dash on the celebrated plains of Altcar, and the second to the steeple-chase and flat-racing; there appears to be every prospect of good sport. In addition to the Altcar, otherwise the "Waterloo" meeting, courses will be engaged in Morayshire (N.B.) on Monday, and at Foxhall and Brough, both in Yorkshire, on Thursday.

## TATTERSALL'S.

THURSDAY.—A very thin gathering, and only offers enough to admit of the following scanty quotations:—

|  |                                 |                            |
|--|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| LIVERPOOL SPRING CUP.—2 to 1 agst Surprise |                                 |                            |
| LIVERPOOL STEEPLE-CHASE.                   |                                 |                            |
| 10 to 1 agst Chiffon                       | 12 to 1 agst La Glazie Ladra    | 70 to 1 agst Sir John      |
| 12 to 1 Miss Mowbray (t)                   | 25 to 1 Hardwick                | 25 to 1 Bedford (6 yr old) |
|  | 33 to 1 agst Bedford (5 yr old) |                            |
| METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.                     |                                 |                            |
| 12 to 1 agst Hebe Homburg                  | 15 to 1 agst Backbiter          | 15 to 1 agst Haresfoot     |
|  | DEBUT.—No change                |                            |

On Tuesday last the Dumfriesshire hounds met at Thortonwald, and had two good runs, one of them pretty long, though they did not kill in either case.

STAG HUNT.—On Monday Mr. Wood's hounds met at ten o'clock on Harrow Down, near Swasey, when the stag was unscathed, and after a race of one hour and 30 minutes was taken unscathed, in a bay between Porteynon and Rossilly.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The *Morning Herald* announces that "the shipowners of the empire are about to issue a manifesto, calling upon all individual members of that important interest to disclaim at the approaching general election all personal and party considerations, and to unite as one man in giving their support to those candidates only who will unequivocally pledge themselves to a calm revision of that fatal policy, which, by rapidly undermining the commercial marine of this country, is destroying the only safeguard on which, in the present critical state of Europe, England can rely."

After the execution of Merino for the attempt to assassinate the Queen of Spain, a cast of the head was taken by Dr. Didier, of Madrid. A copy of this cast has arrived in Paris, and has been placed in the Museum of Anatomy, in the collection of the heads of great criminals.

In reply to an application from Mr. Beck, a publisher in Leamington, to the chairman of the board of Stamps and Taxes, in reference to a proposed publication similar to *Dickens's Household Words*, the following letter was received:—"Sir,—The board have had before them your letter of the 7th instant, and I am directed to state that they cannot advise you in the matter therein mentioned, as to which you must, therefore, exercise your own discretion.—THOMAS KEOGH."

The *Aberdeen Herald* says, in reference to the alleged "diggings" in Skye, that our northern friends are unhappily labouring under a delusion. The metal approximates to the colour of gold, and has a clear bright glitter; but as have the metallic diamonds that sparkle in the sunbeams on our house-tops, and which are at least of equal value with the produce of our Celtic Cornish.

On Sunday his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury preached a sermon at the parish church, Clapham, on behalf of the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest. After a most eloquent discourse upon the subject, a collection was made, which amounted to £18 15s. 4d.

Mr. Cosmo Innes, advocate, Sheriff of the shire of Elgin or Moray, is appointed Clerk to the High Court of Session at Edinburgh; Mr. R. Bell, advocate, is appointed Sheriff of Elgin or Moray in the room of Mr. Innes.

Frederick Madge, Esq., has been appointed First Clerk in the office of the Solicitor to the Treasury, in the room of Mr. Raven, who retires.

The Rev. A. Irvine, the incumbent of the Scottish Episcopal Chapel at Farque, put a period to his existence on the morning of Friday week. No cause has been assigned for the act. Deceased had been in rather low spirits for some time previous.

Mr. John Palmer is appointed Treasurer of the island of Dominica. Mr. N. Robson is appointed Collector of Customs at the Gambia.

On Sunday morning, between six and seven o'clock, a fire was discovered in the upper part of the premises of Messrs. Groom and Sons, who are stationers, Lord street, Liverpool, which in a short time communicated to the *Mercury* office adjoining. In about half an hour, by the aid of the engines and a good supply of water, the flames were speedily overpowered, but not before the roof of Messrs. Groom's house was entirely destroyed, and a considerable amount of property, both in that house and the printing-office of the *Liverpool Mercury*, had been consumed.

The Royal West India Mail-packet Company contemplate despatching their gigantic new steamer *Parana* to the West Indies on the 2d of April, the *Magdalena* on the 2d of May, and the *Arabia* on the 2d of June.

The receipts of the theatres in Paris which receive subvention from the Government amounted, in December last, to 275,461,942; those of the secondary houses to 372,957,54c.; of the concertists to 65,790,50c.; and of the curiosities to 239,798c., making a total of 722,841,16c.; being 156,697,76c. less than in the preceding month.

The bill for the disfranchisement of the borough of St. Albans, which has just been printed, proposes that, from the passing of the above act, the borough of St. Albans shall cease to return members to Parliament.

Lord Montagu has been elected president of the London Art-Union. The council have determined on issuing a medal, as part of their series, commemorative of the late Mr. Wyon, R.A., and have commissioned his son, Mr. L. Wyon, to execute it. It has also been determined to issue a series of illustrations of Byron's "Childe Harold" for a future year. A better subject could not have been selected.

The Government have given to the General Screw Steam Company for a monthly Indian postal service an extension of the line to the Cape, calling at Mauritius, Ceylon, and Calcutta. It will commence on the 15th of May, 1852, with the new iron screw steamer *Queen of the South*, 1750 tons, to be followed by the *Lady Jocelyn*, *Indiana*, and *Calcutta*.

The Rev. Sidney Godolphin Osborne has given a donation of £10 to the charitable society of St. Vincent de Paul, at Khrush.

Notwithstanding the immense sums of money which have been laid out on Plymouth dockyard, to improve its capabilities, it has no dock sufficiently capacious to take in H.M.S. *Arcturion*; and that ship, which would otherwise have been paid off at that port, sailed for Portsmouth, on Thursday week, to the great annoyance of the inhabitants.

The estimate of the expense of the packet service department of the Post-office for the year 1852-53 is £870,158, viz. £792,287 for the contract packet service, and £77,871 for the expense of Queen's vessels employed in the packet service, being an increase, as compared with the year 1851-52, of £60,662.

It appears that the sum expended for the relief and management of the poor in Scotland for the year ending the 14th of May, 1851, including £21,238 expended on poor-house buildings, was £335,945 13s. 6d., against £351,553 4s. 4d. disbursed in the preceding year. This shows a decrease in the expenditure of £15,608 10s. 9d. The number of poor on the roll, or registered on the 14th of May, 1851, was 76,996, being a decrease of 2115 since the same date last year.

A circumstance has recently occurred which shows that the whole of the cells in the Seaford Cliff, near Brighton, were not ignited by the voltaic battery in the late explosion. Large bags of gunpowder have been discovered in the cliff, to procure which the labouring men in the neighbourhood have risked their lives. We understand that one man has in this way procured several cwt. of gunpowder; and that Government having been informed of the fact, have issued placards cautioning persons against keeping it, and that in consequence a large quantity has been placed in one of the martello towers.

On Saturday last the bill to give effect to a convention with France on copyright in dramatic and other works was printed, by which dramatic writers may prevent for a limited time unauthorised translations. There are fourteen sections in the bill.

The *Bulletin Français*, banished from Belgium, is now transplanted to a more congenial soil, and, with its talented authors, has now a home in London. In No. VIII., just published, M. Briard prays his subscribers not to be astonished that he, a Belgian bookeller, should serve them through a London firm. "English presses, those which alone remain free in Europe, must be employed to publish that truth which can never be to the taste of Bonaparte's censors." The *Bulletin Français* is now published by Mr. Jeffs.

A considerable number of the registered coalwhippers of the port of London struck last week for an advance of 2d on the usual price of 7d. per ton paid for delivering coals from the colliers into barges. The leaders of the movement declare that it has been successful, resistance to their claim on the part of the captain being the exception, and compliance the rule.

One of the monkeys in Wombwell's menagerie, which was exhibiting at Bristol, last week, escaped from his cage, and running along the bars in front of the adjoining cages, was seized by a leopard, drawn into his den, and devoured.

We learn from Norwich that the fall of snow in the eastern parts of England has been so great as to impede the railway traffic. On Friday week the mail-train, which left the Bishopsgate station at nine o'clock in the morning, was completely blocked up with snow. Instead of arriving at Norwich at two o'clock, it did not reach that city until nine o'clock.

A poulterer at Louth, Lincolnshire, is said to have received £15,000 for the poultry which he sent up to the Christmas market in London.

The *North British Mail* states that a letter bearing the Ballymarno post-mark, with the following singular address, passed through the Post-office last week:—"Scotland Glasgow to the care of Daniel Black for Hugh Wilson read this letter to Hugh Dunt let his wife hear it: good or bad."

It is stated that an extensive communion, composed of painters and sculptors, will be nominated in Paris. Its especial object will be to select and project for each of the principal towns of the republic the subject for a statue, bust, picture, or portrait relative to the locality where it is to be exhibited, either in the *mairie* or other place open to the people. The public exchequer will have to bear the half of the costs of these monuments, the other half to be paid by the department of the commune.

The *Worcester Chronicle* states that on Monday week, as a man named S. J. was at his employ as a fish-hook maker in the establishment of Messrs. Bartlett, at Redditch, he had occasion to go into the engine-room to set some oil; but he had not been in the place many seconds before the engine ceased working, when the workman found him under the main crank of the engine, crushed in a dreadful manner, though still living. He had been drinking in the morning. He died in about a quarter of an hour.

The aggregates of the American steam marine are—ocean steamers, 96; ordinary steamers, 352; propellers, 67; ferry-boats, 80; total, 625 boats. Total tonnage, 213,500; high-pressure boats, 218; low pressure boats, 410; number of officers and crews, 11,770; passengers during the year ending July 1, 1851, 33,342,846.

A fire occurred at Enfield on Sunday morning, at an early hour, which there is too much reason to fear was the work of an incendiary. The owner of the property destroyed is Mr. John Whaley, a gentleman of fortune. The damage was confined to the destruction of one stack of wheat and one covey-rick. The police are on the alert to discover the origin of the fire. Mr. Whaley is insured.

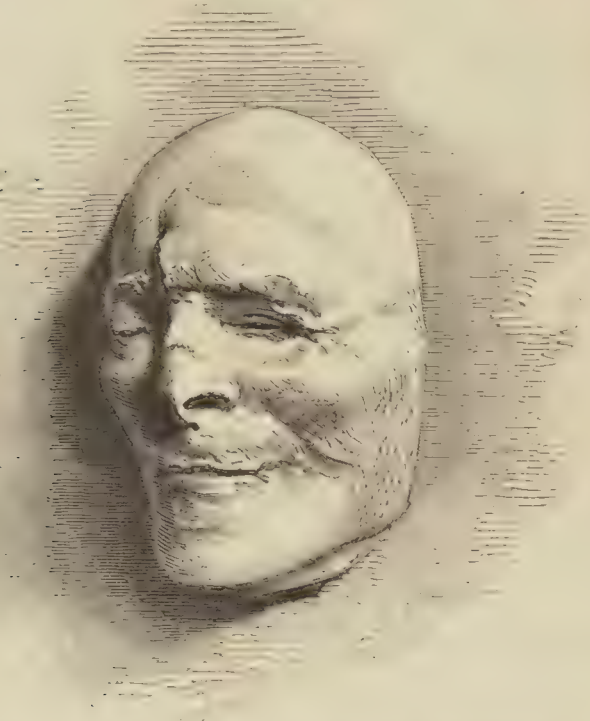
The *Penelope*, steam frigate, with Commodore Bruce on board, has arrived at Ascension from Lagos, having on board a number of wounded officers and seamen.

It is stated that strict orders have been given to all persons connected with the Devonport dockyard carefully to avoid giving any information to newspaper correspondents as to the orders received from time to time from the Admiralty.

The directors of the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway have resolved to lay down two electric telegraph on their line—thus securing direct communication by telegraph between Carlisle and the metropolis.

### THE RECENT DISCOVERY IN ST. STEPHEN'S CRYPT, WESTMINSTER.

In our Journal for January 31 we described and illustrated this very interesting archaeological discovery. We subjoin the Report of the Committee appointed by the Society of Antiquaries to examine and report on the body; and who, at the meeting of the society on the 12th inst., made an elaborate statement of the circumstances under which it had been found, its appearance, condition, and history. They entered into a variety of historical and



THE MUMMY FOUND IN THE CRYPT OF ST. STEPHEN'S CHAPEL, WESTMINSTER.—CAST FROM THE FACE.

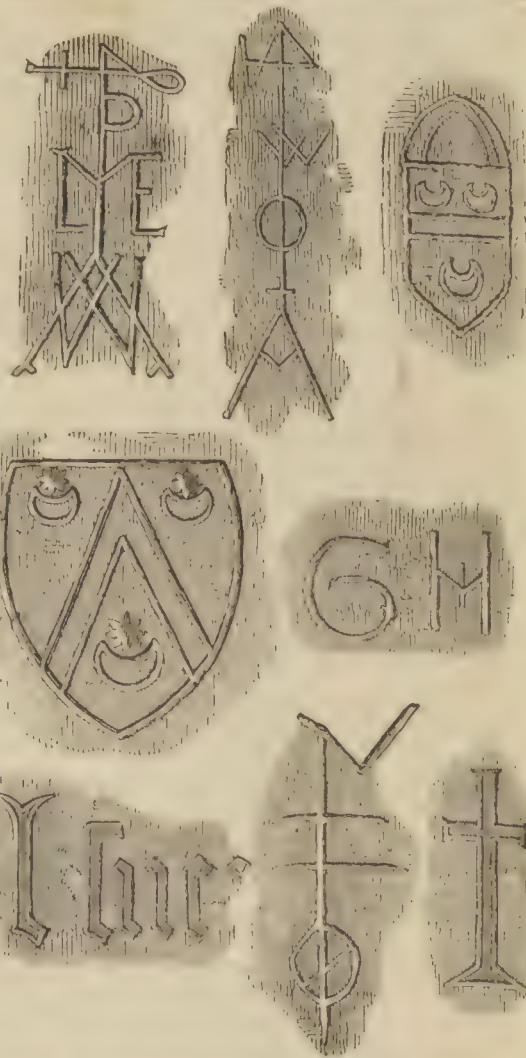
other particulars, leading to a strong opinion that it was the body of William Lyndewood, or Lyndwode, Bishop of St. David's, author of the well-known work entitled "Provinciale," on the Canons of the Church, and a statesman much employed by Henry V. in the affairs of government. This portion of the report contains a complete life of Lyndewood, chiefly made up from Tanner and from the records of the Privy Council. It is remarkable, as was observed, that none of our ordinary biographies contain the slightest notice of a man so eminent; and the committee have done good service in collecting together all the known circumstances of his career, from his boyhood to his death, and weaving them into a consecutive narrative. The precise year of his birth does not seem to have been ascertained but he died in 1446, at about the age of 70. He was educated at Cambridge, and subsequently sent by Henry V. both to France and to Spain on public business. He was not made Bishop of St. David's until late in life; and then he built a chantry in the Chapel of St. Stephen's, where he was interred. The curious particulars of his will have been obtained from the archives at Lambeth, so that this new biography has been rendered as complete

as possible from all sources of information. When the body was found, the pastoral staff was lying across it from the left shoulder to the right foot. One main purpose of the report seemed to be to remove a notion that the corpse had been treated with needless disrespect. Careful drawings have been made of the appearance of the relic, and a cast has been taken of the face, the features of which are in a singularly perfect state. This cast we have engraved from an accurate drawing made by M. Baugnet. The details of the unrolling of the body were given in our Journal of the 7th inst.

We have likewise engraved the head only of the pastoral staff, which itself is perfect as regards length, and is but very slightly damaged in its ornamentation. The head is most beautiful, the crockets of pierced foliage-work being of exquisite taste in design. When found, the staff appeared of a dark colour; but it is now nearly white, apparently primed for gilding; though, as no remains of gilding appears, it is probable it was simply painted, and not enriched with gilded work.



PASTORAL STAFF FOUND WITH THE MUMMY, AT ST. STEPHEN'S.



MERCHANTS' MARKS DISCOVERED IN THE CRYPT OF GERARD'S HALL.

This fine relic of the architecture of the 13th century, of which some account, together with a View, appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for September 20, 1852, is on the eve of demolition, the premises above being already cleared out. The inscriptions are shown in the accompanying cut, and were discovered in the recess of one of the gates mentioned by Stowe, leading by a short flight of steps up to the inn yard. They consist of two coats of arms of later date than the connexion of the building with the family of Gisors, a cross of Calvary, the initials



INTERIOR OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH, LAMBETH, REBUILT.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



NEW PAINTED WINDOW IN ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, WALBROOK.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



HAYMARKET THEATRE.—MISS VANDENHOFF'S NEW PLAY OF "WOMAN'S HEART."—ACT I, SCENE 2.

G. H., an imperfect inscription, and four merchants' marks or brands, one of which, a repetition of the other, containing a monogram, in which are the characters P A W L M E, is partly concealed by the door-post. They are rudely cut in the Caen stone which lines the entrance. The crypt contains other indications worthy of notice, and which may be investigated with advantage when the process of clearing shall have advanced.

#### REFUGE BUOY-BEACON.

THE ordinary buoys in use on the English coast and elsewhere, for pointing out the position of dangerous shoals and sandbanks, are of a conical form, made chiefly of wood, and hooped like a cask, being moored with the apex or sharp end downwards; and, owing to this shape, in a strong tide-way and heavy sea they are at times nearly pulled under water, tugging with an immense strain upon their moorings, and frequently breaking adrift at the very time when most required; moreover, from their construction they twist and swirl so as to render them impossible of approach or refuge for saving life in cases of shipwreck. Captain George Peacock, the Superintendent and Dock-master of the Southampton Docks, has invented a new kind of mark-buoy, or floating beacon, which, from its peculiar form and construction, and the manner in which it is moored, rises over the crest of the waves in the heaviest gales and strongest tide, and is not acted upon like the ordinary buoy; it is, in fact, capable of holding from ten to twelve persons with ease in case of contiguous shipwreck, and of affording them a safe temporary asylum—it being in fact at once a buoy, beacon, and lifeboat; and the cost of it scarcely exceeds that of the ordinary buoys now in use.

The plan and model having been approved of by the Pier and Harbour Commissioners of Southampton, one of these buoy-beacons was laid down off the Spit, at Calshot Castle, on the 12th of August last, and has withstood the whole of the severe gales of the last six months without showing the least symptom of injury or leakage.

from the large end or breast, and along the other two-thirds of the bottom an iron keel 15 inches deep and 250 lb. weight is rivetted on with angle iron, and bolted through the keelson, which keeps the buoy steady to the tide, and also gives it stability. To the side or rim, which is 18 inches deep and inclined inwards, uniting the deck with the bottom, eight triangular-shaped wooden uprights are fixed at equal distances in outside sockets bolted through with nuts and screws: these stanchions are 9 feet in length, terminating and dovetailing into an oval platform, 5 feet by 4 feet, and are braced horizontally by two rows of corresponding pieces at equal distances from each other, the first row being 4 feet from the deck; and the divisions above this are nearly filled up by vertical battens to the top of the platform, all firmly united with hoop iron. There are also two diagonal braces of rod-iron, which cross each other in the centre of the structure; whilst seats are fixed at each end on a level with the first horizontal brace pieces, affording accommodation for six persons, and leaving standing room for six more in the centre of the deck. Under the platform a large bell is fixed with four swinging clappers hanging round it from the platform and striking the outside; whilst the centre clapper has its stem below the hammer elongated with rod iron to five feet, terminating in a wind-cross of thin sheet-iron, so as to ring the bell with the least breeze when the water is too smooth to affect the clappers.

Above the platform, arching from side to side, is a semicircle of square iron rod, which assists in uniting the sides or top ends of the uprights or stanchions to the platform, and to which rim is rivetted a plate of thin iron, with the name of the buoy painted on it; and above the centre of this arch, forming the apex of the buoy-beacon, is a spindle carrying a pyramidal speculum, ten inches in angle, which, revolving freely as the buoy moves, reflects the rays of the sun and moon, and occasionally Calshot light: the reflected flashes of the sun's rays are visible at a distance of seven to eight miles from a vessel's deck, and the buoy-beacon itself is seen in clear weather four to five miles off, or three times the distance of ordinary buoys of the largest size; in thick weather it looms like a small vessel at anchor. The top of the speculum is twelve feet above the water-line.

The commanders of steamers and other vessels frequenting the port of Southampton, and all the pilots, give a unanimously favourable report of this buoy-beacon, and strongly recommend its general adoption upon all outstanding dangers: they say that it rises over the tops of the seas without plunging or diving, or being in the least affected by the action of the tide beyond sheering from side to side within the scope of its mooring chain during a gale across the tide, and thus rendering itself more conspicuous by presenting two-thirds of its broadside each way alternately; and in heavy gales of wind from the most exposed quarters, namely, S.E. and W.S.W. at the strongest period of a spring tide, it is seen to ride upon the crest of waves that completely overwhelm the neighbouring buoys of the Bramble, Leap, &c. It has not been baled or pumped out since it first went into the water; and upon taking off the manhole-cover, after it had been lain down six months, it was found to be as tight as a cup. As a proof of its stability, two persons at one time have sat on the top of the platform when afloat, without its showing any signs of being crank. The cost of this buoy-beacon, including bells, fittings, &c., was £55.

#### PALANQUIN CARRIAGE FOR JAVA.

THE proverbial skill of English coach-building would appear to have reached Java, for the elegant carriage here engraved has just been built for a Chinese resident in the above island. The builders are Messrs. Holmes, of Derby, to the order of Mr. W. Major, of Java.

The carriage is a palanquin, to be drawn by four small horses. It is constructed with two roofs—the upper one bordered with elegant fringe, and fixed several inches above the lower, for the purpose of resisting the powerful rays of the sun. The several windows are supplied with curtains, glasses, and blinds; the latter "Venetian," to secure a thorough ventilation of the interior of the carriage. Accommodation is afforded for four persons inside, besides two on the front seat; and there are platforms behind, arranged for three footmen. The underworks are on the elliptic spring principle; the body-mouldings are covered with silver, and the painting and decorations are in a style of Oriental magnificence.

The inspection of this elegant carriage, and other well-appointed carriages built in England for exportation, has frequently caused us to lament that an annual carriage-tax, whereof the coachmakers so justly

and so generally complain, should continue to fetter a branch of manufacture in which this country stands decidedly pre-eminent.

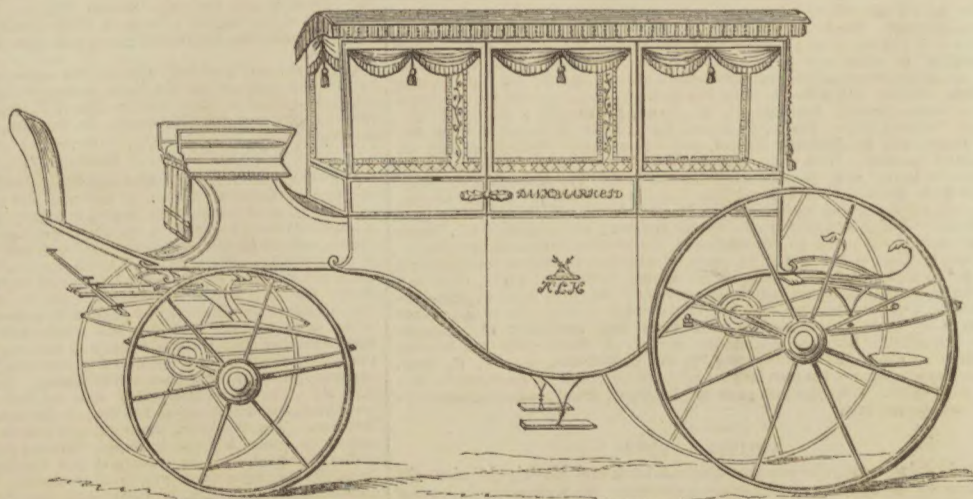
#### HAYMARKET THEATRE.

##### MISS VANDENHOFF'S NEW PLAY OF "WOMAN'S HEART."

WE present this week an illustration of the leading situation in Miss Vandenhoff's original and elegant drama. In consequence of her indisposition the play was not performed a second time until last Saturday. It improves on representation. The situation before us is not only novel, but exceedingly interesting on the score of its artistic sentiment. The lover, with his mistress for a model, presents a scene of fine picturesque effect; painter and object are each under the influence and agitation of individual feelings. The expression of these requires much judicious by-play on the part of both performers. Miss Vandenhoff here acquits herself with much power, and with a fine feeling for effect which claims recognition for higher than mere stage qualities. The dramatic poet's art comes in aid of the histrionic, and their united influence superinduces a charm intuitively felt by the audience, though difficult to be described by the critic.

#### NEW STAINED GLASS WINDOW IN ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, WALBROOK.

THE late repairs of this celebrated work of Wren have included the introduction of the very handsome and costly window here engraved, which is the gift of the Grocers' Company, the patrons of the living. This window has been designed and executed by Mr. Willement, in the style adopted by Raffaele in his decorations of churches of the Roman order of architecture. The two subjects in the central division represent the Ordination and the Stoning of St. Stephen; the compartments on each side being occupied by representations of the four Evangelists, with their appropriate emblems; the semicircular top contains the figure of our Saviour, angels in devotional attitudes, and the Lamb bearing the banner of the Cross. The height of the window is 21 feet, its width



PALANQUIN CARRIAGE FOR JAVA.

12 feet 2 inches. The place it occupies, immediately over the altar, was formerly filled by West's painting of the "Stoning of St. Stephen," which entirely excluded the light from this portion of the edifice, rendering it dull and gloomy. West's picture has been cleaned, and is now placed on the north wall of the church.

#### REBUILDING OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH, LAMBETH.

THIS Church has been, except the noble tower, completely rebuilt, and was opened for divine service on the 3d inst. The new edifice is built upon the old foundations. The style of the architecture is Early Decorated. The plan comprises a nave, with aisles, clerestory, and a well-proportioned chancel; the principal entrance porch being on the south side.

The appearance of the interior of the Church is very good; its lofty open timber roof, the windows of varied design, and the font with its elaborate oak cover, present an effect of great richness. Our engraving, taken from the western end, shows the general features to which we have alluded; and when the east window is filled with stained glass, as intended, the appearance of the chancel will be greatly improved. Several of the windows are already filled with stained glass in the south and north transepts, and on the north and south sides of the chancel; some of them being gifts, and others mortuary windows. Of the latter are those placed in by Mr. Wood, Mrs. Swabey, Mrs. D'Oyley, and Mr. Knivett. The pews placed to the chancel was worked by ladies, as also the cushions in front of the altar rails. There are galleries in the north and south aisles set back from the columns which divide the nave from the aisles, and these are



CAPTAIN PEACOCK'S REFUGE BUOY-BEACON.

The hull, which is of sheet iron, is of a semi-oval shape, like the horizontal half of an egg, being 10 feet long, 7 feet broad, and three feet deep: the deck, a perfect oval, is convex, with a man-hole and cover in the centre. A keelson of pine timber, 18 inches deep and 14 inches broad, is fitted to the inside, running fore and aft, and fayed on to the shape of the bottom upon the rivets; and the mooring bolt with a broad bearing-shoulder is passed diagonally up through this keelson and firmly secured by a large nut over a plate of iron or washer on the top of the same. This mooring-bolt is also fixed at one-third the length of the hull

parts of the old Church fittings. The font, and its cover, are the gift of Sir George Young. The former is of stone, and on its sides are emblematic subjects, and the symbols of the Evangelists, in quatrefoils. The pierced cover is of oak, and the whole is of good design and workmanship. A few of the mural tablets are placed on the walls; but many of them are placed in the south porch, which, by the way, has a good stained window commemorative of the rebuilding of the Church.

### ALARMING FIRE AT TRINITY HALL, CAMBRIDGE.

On the morning of yesterday week the town of Cambridge was alarmed by a fire which had broken out at Trinity Hall, in the rooms of Mr. Nunn, a Fellow Commoner of that society, on the right-hand staircase under the front gateway. A few minutes before six o'clock, Mr. Shepherd, a member of the College, who slept in the rooms immediately above those of Mr. Nunn, was awakened by smoke and a smell of fire. He immediately raised an alarm, which brought a servant who was on the next staircase, when smoke was seen to issue through air-holes communicating with a cupboard in Mr. Nunn's gyp-room, in which was a collection of patent fire-lights, rubbish, &c. Assistance arrived from various parts of the College, and an attempt was made to smother the flames, which had already reached the bedroom of Mr. Starkie. Up to this time Mr. Nunn remained asleep in his bed, unconscious of the imminent danger in which he was placed. Fortunately, he was aroused just in time to enable him to escape in his night-shirt.

The alarm quickly spread through the town, and assistance poured in from all quarters, the Master of Trinity College, we understand, being one of the first on the spot. By half-past six the following engines had arrived:—Phoenix town engine; Norwich Union, Royal Farmers', Trinity College, St. John's College, and the Sun. The town engine first commenced playing on the outside of the College, but was removed to Grand's Hotel Bridge, whence it kept up a supply of water to the other engines; the Phoenix being placed in the west court of the College, and doing excellent service there. The fire, however, kept spreading; and, but for the united efforts of the fire-brigade, and three or Messrs. Quince and A. C. C. men, who stripped the tiles from the roof on each side of the flames, the Norwich Union playing on one side, and the Royal Farmers' on the other, the greater portion of the College would, probably, have been destroyed, especially as the wind was blowing strongly at the time. Mr. Hazard was most active in the direction of the Sun engine.

The fire was not subdued until nine o'clock, at which time four sets of rooms, with most of their furniture, had been destroyed. The occupants of the rooms were Messrs. Nunn, Morris, Starkie, and Shepherd (undergraduates). The rooms of Messrs. Jenner, Wynne, Stevens, Grimsdine, and Healy were also damaged. None of these gentlemen were injured. The College of course was more p. o. vident: the damage to the building is said to be about £1500 or £2000, which is covered by the insurance.

The workmen, according to their custom upon these occasions, worked manfully in the bitter cold and frosty air.

Amongst the property lost (says the *Cambridge Chronicle*), we hear of three gold watches, two pairs of silver candlesticks, a number of silver spoons and forks, &c.

### MUSIC.

#### GRAND CONCERT AT EXETER-HALL.

Dramatic performances being prohibited on Ash-Wednesday, singers are permitted to perform in private dresses, that which they are forbidden to do in stage costumes. The opportunity was, therefore, seized to present a monster concert at Exeter-hall, by some self-spectator, who dignified his undertaking with the sounding title of "grand musical festival," which, although wanting in a colossal chorus and having only a very limited orchestra, still had features of attraction, from the number of vocalists brought together in the programme, and from a mixed selection of music, by sacred and secular masters. The attendance was prodigious, except in the scanty seats, the high-priced stalls immediately in front of the orchestra. The first part, conducted by Mr. F. Mori, opened with gleamings from the "Messiah," the "Creation," and Mozart's "Adeleide," superbly sung by Mr. Sims Reeves (and which infinitely more merited the encore than that awarded to the air "In native worth," which he gave with that sickly sentimentality the besetting sin of his style). Beethoven's air "In questa tomba," inappropriately rendered by Miss Binckes, and the adagio and rondo of the same composer's grand piano-forte concerto in C, the grandeur of which Miss Goddard's powers failed to develop. Miss Alleyne's intonation was distressingly at fault in "Rejoice greatly," and Miss Messent was scarcely up to the mark in the air "But thou didst not leave." Miss Phillips, the daughter of the popular basso of that name, made a very favourable impression by her *début* on this occasion, despite of nervousness. She is very young, but has been well taught; her articulation of the words is admirable, and her voice is penetrating in quality, but is scarcely yet developed. Mrs. Sims Reeves is heard to much greater advantage in the concert-room than on the stage. Mr. Whitworth is gaining ground as he acquires experience and confidence: he is always painstaking.

In the second part, Miss Eyles's chaste interpretation of Mendelssohn's "Oh, rest in the Lord" (redemanded with acclamation), Mr. Swift's sympathetic tones in the air "Then shall the righteous," and Miss Kate Loder's excellent execution of Mendelssohn's "Rondo brillante," were the prominent items. The trio, "Lift thine eyes," by Messrs. Ransford, Isaac, and Lascelles, was almost a break-down, owing to a want of rehearsal. Mendelssohn's overture, "A Midsummer Night's Dream," conducted by Signor Schira, Mr. Thirlwall leader, was played with remarkable spirit and precision by the band of Drury Lane Theatre.

The third part of this long entertainment was of the ordinary heterogeneous materials, beginning with the "Der Freyschütz" overture, and ending with the National Anthem, and the whole duly seasoned with the individual "batter" pieces of the artists. To the names of those recorded above must be added Mr. D. Munk, the accomplished violinist; Mr. Richardson, the expert flautist; Mlle. Garcia, of Drury-lane Theatre; Herr Joughmans, Mr. Budda, Mr. Drayton. Miss Kate Loder and Miss Goddard also executed Oubou's piano-forte duet on themes from the "Huguenots," their brilliant playing of which we have recorded on a former occasion.

#### THE MELODISTS' CLUB.

The second meeting of the present season took place at Freemasons' Hall, on Thursday night. The Club was established in 1825, for the encouragement of vocal and English vocal compositions; since which period the books record a long list of prizes won by the late T. Cooke, Hawes, C. H. R. and Parry; and, amongst living composers, by Messrs. Blewitt, Hobbs, John Parry, and Professor Taylor. John Smith, Esq., was in the chair. Amongst the amateurs and professors present were Messrs. W. Dixon, D'Almaine, Chiland, Addison, Farrer, Osborne Gray, Foster, Bradbury, Turle, King, M. Smith, H. Gear, &c. The Grace was by Professor Taylor, and "Non Nobis" was given after an excellent banquet. The glees were "Breathe my Harp," "Hark, Apollo strikes the Lyre," and the Bacchanal Chorus from "The Miller and his Men," by S. H. R. Bishop. The first-mentioned glee is little known, and is a charming composition; it was well sung by Messrs. Foster, M. Smith, Gear, and Bradbury. A well-constructed air, by Mr. Osborne, the pianist, "Oh, linger in this hour," was given by the composer, his brother tenor, and Mr. Foster. The gem of glees of the night, in point of exquisite execution, was Horsley's poet's "By Cell's Arcton," rendered by Messrs. Foster, M. Smith, Gear, and Bradbury, which was rapturously re-demanded. Mr. Foster, as we have remarked on a former occasion, has one of the most sympathetic counter-tenor voices ever heard, accompanied with taste and sentiment of unexpected quality. Sims were given by Messrs. M. Smith (who was crowned in Shillid's "Curly-headed Ploughboy"), Mr. C. Osborne, and Mr. H. Gear. Mr. Osborne performed his own fantasia on Irish airs, and an elegant serenade with good effect. The chairman gave the loyal and social toasts with considerable humour and tact.

#### MUSICAL EVENTS.

On Monday next, the popular English Glee and Madrigal Union will commence a second series of four evening concerts. On Wednesday the second of Mr. Neate's quartette and piano-forte *soirées* will be given, and the first of the new London Wednesday Concerts; on Thursday, Mr. Lindsay Sloper will present his third piano-forte *soirée*; and on Friday, the Sacred Harmonic Society will repeat Handel's "Samson," under Costa's direction, the revival of which at Exeter Hall last Monday attracted, as usual, an immense auditory. Mrs. Endersohn, Miss Dolby, Mr. T. Williams, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Lawler, and Mr. Weiss were the principal singers. A finer execution of this great work had never been heard. Costa's additional accompaniments are deservedly admired.

Mr. W. T. Best gave a second performance of organ music last Monday, on Willis's new organ for the new Hampstead church. His selection comprised his own *Fantasia Etude*, and works by Hesse, C. G. Hoepner, Kinck, J. S. Bach, Schreider, and Handel.

Mr. Henry Smith gave an evening concert last Monday at the National Hall, Holborn, assisted by Messrs. Leffer, Farquharson Smith, J. W. Sharpe, Genke, Perren, Moody, Holmes, Williamson, G. Ford, and Ko.

Mr. Wesley, the pianist, gave an evening concert, at the British School Rooms, Islington, last Monday, aided by Misses Messent, M. Collins, Mycroft, M. Williams, Mrs. Temple, Fraulien, M. Heiberg, Messrs. F. Kingsbury, F. W. Force, E. Jennings, S. Collins, and Signor F. Labache, supported by a madrigal choir.

The concert class of the Whittington Club had their second concert last Monday, sustained by the Misses Lyon, E. Jacobs, Mrs. Frost, Messrs. Frost, Kellerman, Wicks, and F. Poole.

Mr. W. S. Bennett's second admirable performance of Classical Piano-forte Music took place on Tuesday night, at the Hanover-square Rooms. He played in Hummel's Quintet in E flat, in Beethoven's Sonata in D, with Molique (violin); and adagio, Op. 121, with Molique and Piatzi; and in J. S. Bach's concerto, with flute (Mr. S. Pratten) and violin (Molique) obligato, besides selections from his own piano-forte works. Miss Dolby was the vocalist. At the next and last meeting Mr. W. S. Bennett promises his MS. sonata for the piano-forte and violoncello.

M. Billet, the pianist, and Mr. Handel Gear, the tenor, gave their respective *soirées* last Tuesday, the former at St. Mart n's Hall, and the latter in Saville-row, at his residence.

At the fourth of the City Wednesday Concerts, on the 25th instant, the artists were M. Billet, Mr. Pratten, Mr. Lazarus, Cooper, M. Payne, M's Candell, Mr. and Mrs. Ferrari, the Misses Wells, Miss Barclay, and Mdlle. Coulon.

On the same evening, Mr. C. Salaman's Choral Society executed Handel's "Israel in Egypt," and Mendelssohn's Psalm, "As the hart pants."

Mrs. A. Gibbs, formerly Miss Graddon, delivered a lecture on sacred music, at the Whittington Club, on Ash-Wednesday: she sang compositions by Handel, Haydn, Pergolesi, Mendelssohn, Mehul, and Guernsey, accompanied on the piano-forte by Mr. Webbe.

The third of Mr. Ella's Musical Winter Evenings was given on Thursday, at Willis's Rooms, with the co-operation of one of the most finished violinists and elegant composers of the age, Herr Molique, whose clever quartet, Op. 42, was played on the occasion, of Signor Piatzi, Mr. Lazarus, whose beautiful clarinet performances have never been surpassed for purity of tone and delicacy of style; Herr Paner, a pianist of no ordinary ability, and Mr. Swift, the tenor.

Last night, at Exeter Hall, the London Sacred Harmonic Society, under Mr. Surraan's direction, performed Handel's "Samson;" the chief singers were Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Lawler, and Mr. Phillips.

The 137th anniversary festival of Ancient Britons will be celebrated, next Monday, St. David's Day, in Freemason's Hall, on which occasion the musical proceedings, under the direction of Mr. Brinley Richards, the pianist and composer, will be very interesting. Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Ransford, Miss Pyne, Mr. Benson, Mr. Swift, and Mr. Ransford assisting in the programme.

### FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

ITALIAN OPERA IN ST. PETERSBURG.—On Tuesday last (the 24th in fact) the brilliant Italian Opera season was to be terminated. For the benefit of Signor Pozzolini, the new tenor, Donizetti's "Elixir d'Amore" was given, with Mdlle. Persiani, Tamburini, and Rossi; Pozzolini being the *Nemorino*. For Tagliafico's benefit Grist appeared, and created quite a *furor* in *Norma*. For her own benefit she played *Lucrezia Borgia*, and was called before the curtain twenty times. The Empress of Russia made her present on this occasion of a Cashmere shawl, worth 4000 roubles (£800), besides the tiara of pearls and diamonds, rings, &c., previously given to her by the Emperor. For Tamburini's benefit, Balini's "Puritani" was represented: Mario, whose voice at the early part of the season had been in a precarious state, sang divinely as *Arturo*. For the benefit of Mario, Signor Alary's new tragic opera, founded on Lord Byron's "Sardanapalus," has been produced with the greatest success: the Emperor and the Empress and all the court were present, and Grist and Mario were repeatedly called for, besides the composer. Alary it may be remembered, wrote the comic opera "Le Tre Nozze," for Sontag, Gardoni, and Labache, which was originally produced in Paris, and afterwards at Her Majesty's Theatre. Ronconi quite took the Russian amateurs by storm this season in "Maria di Rohan" and Verdi's "Nabucco" ("Nino"—"Anato"). Herr Formès, in *Marcel* (in Meyerbeer's "Huguenots") and in *Basilio* ("Il Barbière"), had been eminently successful. The new *prima donna* Signora Medori had been very successful. Tamburini was an especial favourite, and in *Otello*, at his benefit, quite electrified the house. The re-enactments for the season 1852-53 were Grist, Ronconi, Tagliafico, Herr Formès, Tamburini, and Mario. Madame Persiani and Tamburini do not return.

MUSIC IN PARIS.—The new three-act comic opera, "Le Carillonneur de Bruges," the libretto by M. de St. George, the music by M. Grisar, was produced on the 20th inst. at the Théâtre de l'Opéra Comique, with the greatest success. The principal parts were sustained by Mdlle. Wertheimer, a pupil of the Conservatoire; Mdlle. Revilly, M.M. Sainte-Foy, Boulo, and Ragner. Halvry's "Juli Errant," for the *début* of Mdlle. Lazma, will be produced speedily at the Grand Opéra. Marati has reappeared in *Elzevir*, in "La Juive." Madame Fiorentini and Signor Ferlotti have performed in "Maria di Rohan," at the Italian Opera, with great applause. Mdlle. Angrì, the celebrated contralto, was engaged by Mr. Lumley, and was to appear in Rossini's "Italiana in Algeri."

MUSIC IN GERMANY.—Herr Telle's new opera, "Sarah," has been successfully produced at the Wilhelmsstadt Theatre, Berlin. Madame Sontag is now at Weimar, after a brilliant series of representations at Leipzig. As she could not appear at Berlin, where the Count de Rossi was for so many years the Sardinian Ambassador, the amateurs of the Prussian capital went by railroad to the Leipzig Theatre, the prices of admission being tripled. Madame Sontag will go to Dresden and Vienna after her engagement has ended at Weimar.

MARRIAGE OF JENNY LIND.—The announcement in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS last week of this event, which took place on the 5th inst., at Boston, with Otto Goldschmidt, the pianist, of Hamburg, has been verified by this week's advices from America.

### THE THEATRES.

#### DRURY LANE.

The notion of Terpsichore appearing in a village where dancing had been strictly prohibited by the authorities, and causing, by her magical influence, all the villagers to dance, and afterwards the dignified magistrate who issued the order, has been oftentimes treated by ballet-masters; but the version of M. Barrez, produced so successfully on Tuesday night, under the title of the "Star of the Rhine; or, the Genius of Dancing," was so prettily grouped, spiritedly put in action, and so cleverly embodied by Mdlle. Plunkett, the *danceuse* with the twinkling feet, and by Mr. W. H. Payne, a thoroughly pompous and grotesque burgo-master, that the new ballet *fantastique* of rather more than an hour's duration will be much more popular than choreographic pieces of infinitely greater pretensions. The two *pas de deux* between Mdlle. Plunkett and M. Durand, the *pas* in which the fay of the Rhine makes the burgo-master dance, and the "Valse Tyrolienne," in which he is whirled round by the *pas-sants*, are all ingeniously contrived, and were much applauded. Mdlle. Plunkett and M. Durand being sometimes unmercifully compelled to repeat some of their graceful *tours de force*. The music, by M. Boisselot, is light and graceful, and eminently feet-inspiring.

The benefit for the sufferers of the *Amazon*, under the gracious patronage of her Majesty, last Monday, proved a financial failure, despite of the appearance of the glit: actress, Miss Helen Fancit, and of a combination of musical and dancing attractions. Owing to an accident to Mr. Anders-n, the play of the "Hunchback" was substituted at the eleventh hour for "Romeo and Juliet." Mr. Cooper read the part of *Master Walter*. In the concert, Mdlle. Favanti (formerly of Her Majesty's Theatre), Mdlle. Evelina Garcia, Miss Rebecca Isaacs, M. Fédor, and Mr. Whitworth sang; and Miss A. Goddard performed on the piano-forte.

In the course of next week the new four-act opera by Mr. Balfe, the libretto by M. de St. Georges and Mr. Bunn, entitled "The Sicilian Bride," will be produced, supported by Miss Crichton, Miss R. Isaacs, Miss P. Horton, Mr. Toulmin (the new baritone), Mr. Whitworth, Mr. Drayton, Mr. S. Jones, and Mr. Sims Reeves.

#### PRINCESS.

The "Corsican Brothers," adapted from the well-known French drama, was produced on Monday. Unique in its way, it must be considered rather as a peculiarity—a curiosity—than as an exemplary theatrical production. It boasts of being the best ghost play on the stage; not, however, in regard to melodramatic ghosts, such as *Hamlet*, but those machine-ghosts usually found in melodramas. At most, it takes rank with the "Castle Spectre," and in that rank may justly claim superiority. The Corsican brethren, it would appear, are hereditary light-seers; and M. Fabien *des Franchi* (Mr. C. Keane) is visited in Corsica by the wrath of his brother, who is killed in a duel in France, a spectral *tableau* at the same moment disclosing the agents and circumstances. Accordingly Fabien reaches Paris in five days; and meeting with M. de Châteaune-Renaud (Mr. Alfred Wigan) in the forest of Fontainebleau, the spot of the first murder, engages him in mortal combat and kills him. This last is the business of the third act. The second is occupied with the facts and preliminaries of the original duel, which are supposed to happen simultaneously with the visions of the first act. The two acts, therefore, are supposed to represent two different actions in space, but not in time. This is a boldness in construction which makes the structure of the drama a subject of attentive inquiry, and, at any rate, lends the interest of singularity to its treatment. Mr. C. Keane performs the characters of both the brothers, and, as *Louis des Franchi*, is represented as partaking the gaieties of Paris, and visiting the Opera House, in defence of the reputation of a lady whom he esteems, out of which visit grows the occasion of the duel. The interior of the Opera-House, with the masked ball and carnival, was magnificently placed on the stage; scenery and accessories were perfect, bewildering in their gorgeousness and multitude. The visionary *tableaux* were also fine, and the manner of introducing the ghost by a lateral ascent, instead of a perpendicular one, lent a supernatural appearance to the scene which was irresistibly effective. Mr. Keane's acting of his two characters was admirable, being touched off with those quiet points of telling efficiency which are so rare in modern acting, and in which, indeed, Mr. Charles Mathews and Mr. Charles Keane are now the only masters. The drama was entirely successful.

#### ST. JAMES.

Mdlle. Dejazet appeared on Monday in the *Duc de Richelieu*, in the piece entitled "Les Premières Armes de Richelieu," a character which precisely suits her figure and peculiar talent. Luont was the *Chevalier de Maitignon*, the *parvenue* Countess being admirably represented by Mdlle. Avenel.

#### ADELPHI.

Miss Woolgar has recovered from a serious indisposition, and performed *Phæbe*, in "Paul Pry," on Monday.

MR. TOOLE'S DRAWINGROOM ENTERTAINMENT.—On Monday night Mr. J. L. Toole, a son of the late celebrated host-master, presented at the Walworth Literary and Scientific Institution selections and adaptations from popular farces, besides a monologue of his own, entitled "Trying a Magistrate," assisted by the members of the City Harmonic Club. The hall was fully attended, and Mr. Toole's exertions were greatly applauded.

### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE.—On Wednesday evening, the annual meeting of the Association for Promoting the Repeal of the Taxes on Knowledge was held at St. Martin's-hall, Long-acre. The large room was greatly crowded on the occasion. Mr. M. Gibson, M.P., Mr. Cobden, M.P., Mr. Scholefield, M.P., and Mr. Hume, M.P., were loudly cheered on making their appearance on the platform. Mr. M. Gibson was voted into the chair. Letters were read from Mr. Leigh Hunt and Mr. Douglas Jerrold, severally apologizing for their inability to attend. The following resolution, which was moved by Mr. Edwards and seconded by Mr. Scholefield, M.P., was agreed to unanimously:—"That the duties on paper, advertisements, and newspapers curtail the liberty of the press, obstruct the diffusion of knowledge, and are inconsistent with the professions of the Legislature in favour of popular education." Mr. Collet proposed the next resolution:—"That the insignificance of the amount of revenue yielded by the newspaper stamp shows that it is now retained, as it was originally enacted, for the purpose of destroying the independence of the press, and preventing the circulation of cheap newspapers." Mr. Dawson seconded the resolution, which was supported by Mr. O'Brien, and carried unanimously. Mr. Cobden, M.P., and Mr. Hume, M.P., severally addressed the meeting. The former honourable gentleman, in the course of his remarks, said:—Let them once abolish that monopoly, and he would guarantee four times the number of papers they had now, and four times the demand for literary talent. Reporters would have a larger choice of employers; editors, whether those of the past and scissors, or those who wrote thundering leaders, would have a better choice of patrons. The penny-a-liner, when he got hold of a good fat accident, would get three times what he now got for his daily task. These were the men for whom he asked their sympathy. They educated a man, and then they placed him in a position where he could not avail himself of the use of his talents, and he did not know any individual who was more to be pitied than this man. The labouring man, who had not to be trained to any of this refined capacity, had ten times a greater chance of finding employment. He would call on all those then present, as well as on those who lived by the cultivation of literature, to join in that movement, the object of which was to put an end to the restrictions on their industry. The usual vote of thanks having been given to the chairman, the meeting separated.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—On Monday night a general meeting of the members of the Royal Geographical Society was held in the theatre of the Royal Institution, Albemarle-street; Sir Roderick Murchison, Bart., in the chair. The meeting was numerously attended. The President, in proposing Captain Beaton as a member of the Royal Geographical Society, dwelt at some length on the service in which he was about to engage for the rescue of Sir John Franklin and his companions from the Arctic regions, and urged upon the members the great claims he had upon their consideration to enable him to carry out his mission of mercy by adding to the subscriptions for that purpose, as he was at the present time deficient about £1500 of the sum required.—Dr. Shaw read a paper, transmitted through the Colonial Office, from Francis Galton, Esq., F.R.G.S., of a journey to W. fish Bay, in the interior of Africa; describing the capabilities of the country, and the comparative ease with which he had settled among the native warlike tribes of that remote region of Africa. The paper was received with great applause.—Colonel Yorke read a paper of meteorological observations, being the substance of a journal kept by Mr. Thorburn during the years 1847, 1848, 1849, at Alexandria. From the statement it would be found that there was a marked difference between the two countries of Egypt and England, the greater amount of rain falling in winter in Egypt, whilst in this country it fell most largely in summer.—The thanks of the society were then given to Dr. Thompson, and the meeting adjourned.

MUSEUM OF ECONOMIC GEOLOGY.—On Monday evening Mr. Robert Hunt delivered a lecture on photography, at the Museum of Practical Geology, to an audience of artisans. The lecturer commenced by giving a succinct history of the art of sun painting, from its first dawn to the present time. Hundreds of years back, the alchemist Basil Valentine remarked the fact that chloride of silver blackened by exposure to the rays of the sun; but the fact was not applied, and may be said to have remained completely dormant until the time of the chemist Scheele, who proved that the blackening in question was not effected by every portion of the prismatic spectrum alike. Our own countryman, Wedgwood, applying this fact: still further, hit upon the notion of copying the paintings on church windows by means of paper imbedded in chloride of silver. This may be said to have been the first application of sun painting; but, unfortunately, the pictures were not permanent, exposure to the light causing an equality of blackness to ensue. The next step in the art of sun painting on paper was the discovery of the fact that hyposulphite of soda dissolved away the unblackened portions of the chloride—a process by which the pictures were rendered permanent. The art of sun painting on metal, usually silver, was developed into its present form by M. Daguerre having worked out certain ideas originally promulgated by M. Niepce. It was a curious fact, and one demonstrative that the luminous portion of the sun's rays was not concerned in these so-called photographic results, that in tropical countries Talbot and Daguerre's *typographies* were much more difficult of development than in the temperate zone. Hence philosophers refer the prismatic agency in question to something which is neither heat nor light, but which has been named actinism. The lecture was listened to with the greatest attention.

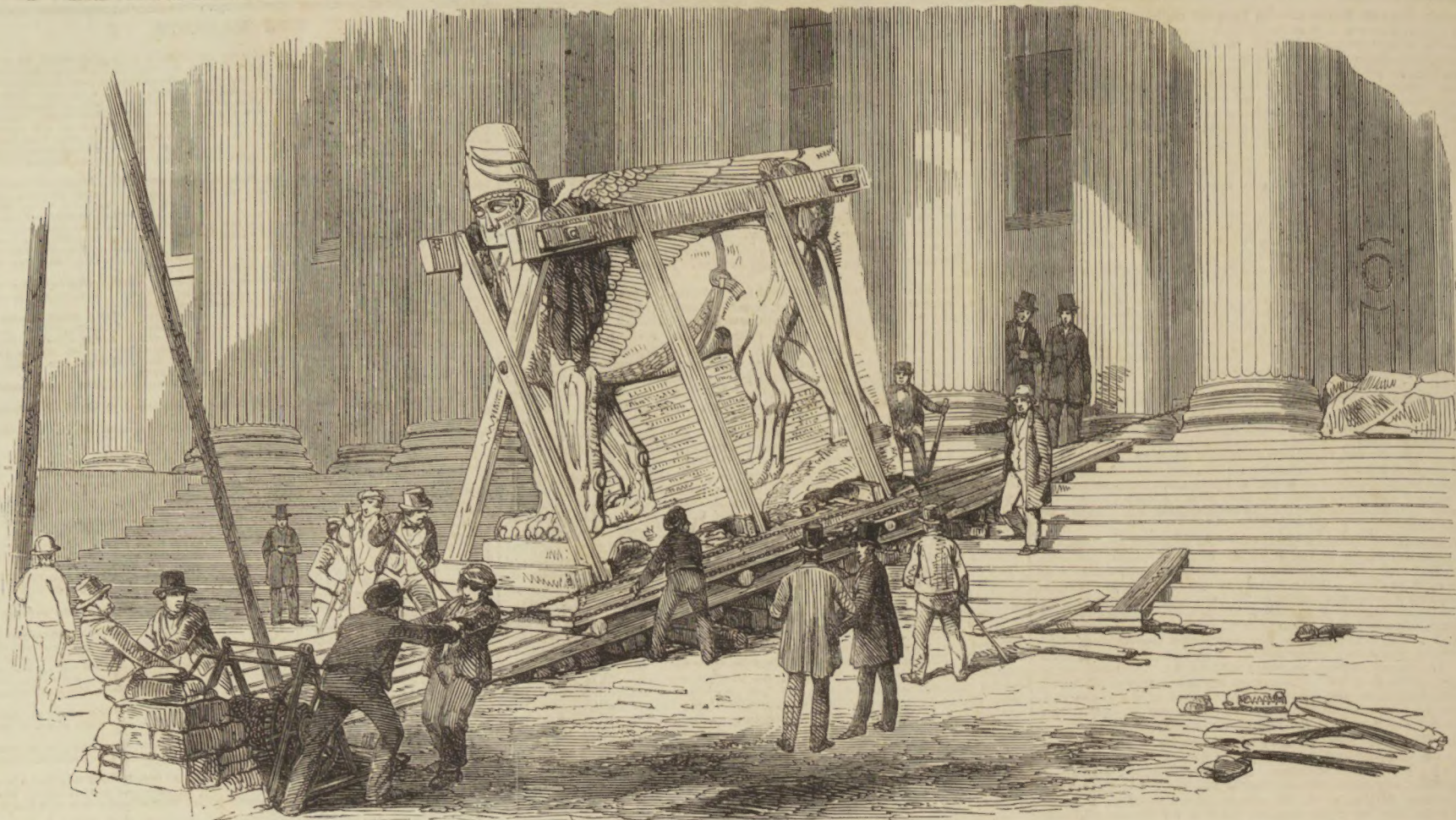
LONDON UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—On Wednesday the annual general meeting of the proprietors was held at the College, in Gower-street. The chair was taken by Sir James Graham, M.P. The Lord Mayor, Mr. Hume, M.P., Mr. J. Heywood, M.P., &c., were also present. Mr. Charles C. Atkinson, the secretary, read the report of the council. It stated that the number of students in the faculty of medicine during the session 1850-51 was 300; in the faculty of arts during the same period, 243; in the junior school, 304; total, 747. The fees in the department of medicine amounted to £3252 5s.; in the department of arts, £3544 4s. 8d.; in the junior school, £4461; total, £11,257 9s. 8d. The receipts of the college during the past year had not been quite equal to the expenditure; and in order to meet the deficiency, the council, acting on the recommendation of a committee of their own body, had borrowed a sum of £3500. The expenses of the University Hospital during the past year were more than defrayed by the receipts. Amongst the donations recently made to the College were the oratory constructed by J. Ferguson, the self-taught astronomer, presented by Mr. Walker; and the works of Flaxman, constituting the Flaxman Gallery, presented by Miss Dorman, sister-in-law and executrix of the sculptor. The report and accounts were received and adopted, and ordered to be printed. On the motion of the Lord Mayor, thanks were voted to Miss Maria Denman, for her gift to the college of the works constituting the Flaxman Gallery. On the motion of Professor J. R. Quain, it was resolved:—"That this meeting is of opinion that the time has arrived for reconstituting the University of London, on the basis of the admission of the graduates to a recognised position in the corporate body." Agreed to.

CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL.—The usual anniversary festival of this excellent institution was celebrated on Tuesday at the London Tavern, by a dinner presided over by the Marquis of Salisbury, who was supported by Lord Robert Grosvenor, Viscount Castlereagh, the Dean of Manchester, Sir F. May Kelly, Mr. Hankey (governor of the Bank of England), Mr. Sheriff Cotterell, the Rev. Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Serjeant Adams &c. About 150 gentlemen were present. It appeared from the statement of the chairman that the funds of the institution, though managed with the strictest economy, do not suffice to provide that accommodation which the extent of the building will readily permit. There is ample space for the establishment of fifty beds, in addition to the one hundred already in use. The necessity of establishing an infants' ward was also strongly urged, and energetic appeals were made to the benevolence of the meeting and the public in general, to enable the authorities of the hospital to carry out the desired enlargement. In the course of the different addresses, a high eulogium was passed the untiring devotion to the service of the hospital of Dr. Golding, to whose energies it owes its existence. The subscription list of the evening reached the sum of £800. The annual statement shows that during the past year there have been received into the hospital 1200 in-door patients, 16,795 out-patient—altogether 17,995 patients, out of which 2238 were cases of accident. The total cost of the hospital during the year was £2490 11s. 2d.

ROYAL INFIRMARY FOR ASTHMA AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—On Tuesday the annual general meeting of the governors of this charity was held at the London Tavern; James Zulm, Esq., in the chair. The report stated, that since the foundation of the infirmary, in 1814, 39,000 persons had been relieved by it. Several new wards have been opened for the reception of patients, many of whom have been discharged cured or greatly relieved. The number of out-patients during the past year was 1700, being an increase of 500 on the number in the previous year, the larger portion of whom were discharged cured, and of whom about 500 remain on the books under treatment at the present time, while the applications for relief daily increase. The report was unanimously adopted, some routine business transacted, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE BREWERS' MONOPOLY.—On Tuesday evening a meeting of the Bernond ey Anti-Brewers' League was held in the Lecture-hall, Woburn-street, Hermondey New-road, for the purpose of explaining to the public the objects and intentions. The meeting was very well attended, and principally by the working classes. The chair was occupied by Mr. Fildmore, the secretary of the league, who stated that the league was established for the purpose of putting an end to the enormous profits of the brewers, obtained by means of the practical monopoly which they possessed. After noticing the extensive adulteration to which the present system led, he stated that it was the object of the league to agitate the metropolis to make these facts generally known to the working-classes, and to induce them to desist from the consumption of malt liquor until the brewers had reduced their prices. Mr. Haines noticed the fact, that, notwithstanding the fall in the price of malt from the repeal of the excise-laws, the price of beer still continued the same as previously, and he estimated that the working-classes of the metropolis were overcharged beyond a fair price for their beer a sum of £233 per day. He believed that a combination of the consumers could put an end to this system; but, if no other means were available, he thought that Government should interfere, and that an act of Parliament should be passed to regulate the price of beer in a fixed proportion to that of malt. Mr. Kildy concluded that the public played into the hands of the brewers by their absurd prejudice for buying their beer at a licensed victualler's instead of at a beer-shop. The true way to annihilate the monopoly was for every family to brew for itself, which they might do now, in consequence of the low price of sugar, in a copper capable of holding a few gallons. He warned them against embarking in any joint-stock schemes for starting new breweries, which would prove a most unsound investment for their hard-earned savings. This being merely a meeting for the purpose of explaining the objects of the league no resolutions were passed, but the feeling of those present seemed very generally to sympathise with the arguments and recommendations of the various speakers.





RECEPTION OF NINEVEH SCULPTURES AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

## RECEPTION OF NINEVEH SCULPTURES AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

AMONGST the recent arrivals from Nimroud, the most striking and important is a colossal Lion, the weight of which is upwards of ten tons. This Lion was once a guardian at the side of a door, and it will be located in a similar position in the British Museum, in the hall dedicated to the Nineveh Sculptures.

The subject of our Engraving represents the Lion in its transit from the courtyard in front of the Museum into the building, and shows the inclined plane up which it was drawn, and the workmen busily engaged at their labour. The piece of sculpture itself was brought from the Docks on a truck drawn by eleven horses, and when in the courtyard was lifted from the carriage and placed securely on a massive framework of wood; being shored up on either side, as in our Engraving, to keep it from swaying over whilst it was being dragged to its place. This operation was skilfully performed, and the process of dragging up the incline to a level landing under the portico did not occupy more than one hour. The Lion was placed on its bed on the framework in such a manner that during its being moved it was going backwards: this was done to avoid the necessity of turning the huge mass when in the hall of the Museum, so that, in fact, it was dragged at once to the spot it was intended it should ultimately occupy, when lifted from the framework and rollers which had taken it to its resting-place. The Lion, in its general form, resembles other examples with which the public are now familiar; but we believe it is the largest monolith which has reached England from the buried city of the East. The vessel *Apprentice* not only brought the above antiquities from Bussorah, but also a considerable quantity of ancient marbles from the same quarter for Sir John Guest.

## PARIS FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

Commencer à commencement, it is a matter of difficulty to recommend this month as morning toilet, all the attention being centred on ball-dresses. The Carnival absorbs public attention, and dancing reigns supreme. Nothing new has appeared for out of doors. We must, therefore, be content with the ball-dress as a guide for the London season about to begin. A few costume balls have also diverted the attention; but there was no costume of particular note. The most remarkable, and also of the best taste, are the exact costumes of those countries which yet possess one, and are not overwhelmed by the execrable dress-coat. The ateliers of artists who have had the good luck to visit these fortunate countries generally furnish authorities for these balls. The Oriental costumes are the most *recherché*. The ladies of a ball at which we were present were nearly all dressed in this fashion, and not many

the second of net had teeth, edged with rings, linked one with the other; they were alternately of gold and white silk, that of the middle larger than the others, which diminished as they reached the upper part of the teeth. The Louis XV. body was trimmed in the same manner with blond, retained by rings of gold and silk. The head-dress was composed of bunches of gold ribbon and gold grapes. This toilet, without being overcharged with gold, may be considered as the type of the toilets of this kind. We should observe, *en passant*, that flat sleeves are not tolerated; they are longer this year than last, and also more covered with ornaments. Antique silks have just been made with large stripes, and coloured; and the richness of these splendid stuffs could hardly be increased. A few days since dresses appeared with patterns of flowers woven with gold. Unless they be covered with pearls and diamonds, as of yore, we do not think that their splendour could be increased.

The dresses ornamented with gold require head-dresses of the



PARIS FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

repented of the change. The men, particularly, could hardly be recognised. The ball toilets are remarkable for the quantity of gold and silver with which they are composed. At the President's ball, particularly, this fashion was seen in all its splendour. It is, however, a difficult thing to arrange the ornaments with taste; and we perceive, with regret, that fresh flowers and rich and airy feathers no longer find a place in toilets, or, at least, only maintain their places with gold or silver. We give a few details of some of the most graceful and most remarkable dresses at the *fêtes of the jours gras*.

Two flounces of taffeta, two petticoats of net: the first flounce, which was made of taffeta, was cut out into teeth, edged with a small gathered satin ribbon;

same, such as corn-ears, beads, gold nets, ribbons with bunches of gold, &c. Flowers are even made in the same manner. Stamens of silver are adapted to the brier rose. Silver clematis is intermingled with white or grey feathers. Head-dresses are also made with gold lace; and golden sequins are mixed with the hair, and are rolled behind with the tresses.

The new spring fashions are already absorbing attention. Are the dresses to be longer or shorter? that is the question; the bodies open or closed? But the splendour of the present hour promises much for the ensuing spring season.



FIRE AT TRINITY HALL, CAMBRIDGE.—(SEE PAGE 182.)